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THEY PLAY FOR TIME AT WASHINGTON; MAKING READY FOR WAR AT MADRID

SEVEN MORE DAYS OF SUSPENSE NOW APPEAR A SURE THING

President's Message May Be Ready Tomorrow and May Not Come Before Thursday.

MORE DELAY IS AGAIN PREDICTED IN WASHINGTON

Republican Leaders Are Afraid That Members of That Party Cannot Be Held In Line Long.

REVOLT AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION IS MORE THAN PROBABLE

Those in Position to Know Assert That McKinley Has Not Abandoned All Hopes of Peace and Will Not Have War If He Can By Any Means Do So.

Washington, April 3.—The opinion almost universally held in Washington tonight by leading public men and diplomats is that the crisis will reach its climax this week, and that the question of war or peace will be determined within the next seven days.

Senators and representatives met and conferred all day about the gravity of the situation, and at the white house the president consulted with several members of his cabinet and other confidential advisers regarding the message which he is preparing to send to congress.

At the state, war and navy building active work was going on, and altogether it has been a day of suppressed feeling.

No absolute day has been yet announced when the message is to be sent to congress, and all that seems to be absolutely certain tonight is that it will not go in tomorrow; Tuesday possibly, but more probably Wednesday or perhaps Thursday.

In addition to the physical work of preparing the comprehensive document upon which the president expects to rest America's case with the world, there are other reasons why those in charge of the war preparations will welcome every hour's delay. War material which we have ordered abroad is not yet shipped, and the factories in this country which are at work day and night making powder and projectiles are anxious for delay.

Some of the factories in Connecticut with contracts have telegraphed Representative Hill urging all the delay possible. They say every day now is precious.

There is still a divergence of opinion as to what the president will recommend in his message; indeed, there seems to be still a question as to whether the president will make any specific recommendations.

Some of his most intimate friends, however, assert emphatically that his recommendations will be specific and vigorous, and such that his party and the country could willingly follow when he points the way. One of these said tonight that the president in his strong desire for peace and his earnest hope that war might possibly be avoided was yielding somewhat to the sentiment of the leaders of his party and country. He has not given up hope yet that hostilities may not be averted. There are those who believe the president has not yet made up his mind as to the exact course he will pursue, and there seems to be a question as to whether the consular reports and the diplomatic correspondence is to be transmitted with the message

The suspense caused by the necessary delay in the preparation of the message is very trying upon members of both houses, and the most universally discussed question in Washington tonight is whether congress can be restrained until the message is transmitted.

All realize the difficult and arduous task of preparing our case for the world's inspection, and the care which must be exercised, and there seems to be no disposition to "unduly" hasten the president. The party leaders are extremely anxious to avoid a breach with the executive such as would occur if congress were to take the initiative. After a careful canvass of the situation today, they believe the radical republicans can be held in line a few days longer, until Wednesday at least.

The conference of republicans of the house who have been insisting upon prompt action hold another meeting tomorrow night.

While many of them are now in favor of giving the president more leeway than they were last week, it is realized that twenty-five republican votes in the house would, with the democratic and populist votes, be sufficient to act.

It can be pretty confidently asserted that all the republicans of the house with possibly exceptions which could be counted on the fingers of one hand, can be controlled until Wednesday. After that what might happen if the president asks for further delay is problematical.

Mr. Bromwell, of Ohio, for instance, who says he hopes he will not be obliged to part company with the president, says he will vote with the democrats if necessary to overrule the speaker after Wednesday. Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, has made a similar statement.

The republicans of the house committee on foreign affairs have held informal meetings today and have practically agreed to report a resolution of a tenor similar to that agreed upon by the foreign relations committee of the senate yesterday. The house resolutions will probably follow the language of those of the senate regarding the blowing up of the Maine.

These resolutions will be practically agreed upon by the committee tomorrow, but will not be reported until the president sends his message to congress, although there is at least one of the republicans of the committee who is in favor of formally reporting them tomorrow. Mr. Adams, the acting chairman of the committee in the absence of Mr. Hitt, saw the president today and informed him of the probable action of the committee.

All of the republicans called upon Mr. Hitt at his residence during the day. Mr. Grout, republican, of Vermont, said that while some of the republicans of the house were very impatient, he thought they would restrain themselves if the president desired a few days additional.

Mr. Grout has prepared a resolution which he will introduce tomorrow appropriating $1,000,000 to raise the hull of the Maine.

"If she was blown up," said he, "we can well afford to spend a million to demonstrate that fact. Her hull could be raised by building coffer-dams. If she was blown up the truth will be known. Murder will out."

Representative Bishop, republican, of Michigan, says that the members of his delegation, although strongly for action, are willing to give the president a reasonable time.

"There may be influences making for peace of which we know nothing," said he, "and we ought to defer a few days if Mr. McKinley desires. Besides, every day adds to our war preparations."

Mr. Babcock, republican, of Wisconsin, chairman of the congressional campaign committee, expressed doubt as to whether the house could be held beyond tomorrow.

The prospect of European mediation has aroused the keenest interest throughout diplomatic circles here and although inquiry at the leading embassies and legations failed to disclose that any actual move had been made, yet such a move is anticipated almost any time, and when taken it is felt that it will be an important factor in the situation. It has been expected that France would be the first to act by a tender of her good offices. Up to tonight, however, the French ambassador, M. Cambon, has received no instructions in this line. There is the same anticipation, but lack of definite action in British, German and other diplomatic quarters. It is probable that mediation would take definite

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SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

The Spanish Minister of the Interior announces that the United States has asked the Pope to mediate between the two countries and that he has accepted the task, but the statement is given official denial by Washington authorities.

McKinley is still pursuing his policy of delay, and it is thought he will ask further time to prepare his message, but his party men say that if the document is delayed longer than Wednesday congress will act of its own accord.

Punta Gorda, Fla., has been selected as base of supplies in case of war, instead of Tampa.

The replies of the powers to Spain's note, asking for their good offices in the trouble with America, has caused great dejection at Madrid.

Spain's naval vessels are said to be in bad condition, and hundreds of men are working on the vessels to put them in fighting trim.

Autonomists in Cuba have made a proposition to the insurgents for an armistice, in order to see if an agreement can be reached to stop hostilities. They state that Spain is willing to enlarge the present scope of autonomy.

WOODFORD BELIEVES HIS PRESIDENT IS WISE.

In answer to a request from the Associated Press, General Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister, has made the following statement this evening:

"The obligations of my diplomatic position absolutely forbid my granting an interview or giving the slightest intimation as to the present condition of the diplomatic negotiations entrusted to my care. I came to Spain under instructions from President McKinley to secure peace in Cuba, with a permanent peace between the United States and Spain—a peace that should be built upon bed-rock conditions of justice to Cuba, with assured protection to the great American interests in that island.

"I have labored steadily to obtain this result. I have never lost my faith, and doubtful as conditions may seem today, I still believe that these great and good purposes of my president may yet be secured. I shall not desist from my labors for a just and honorable peace until the guns actually open fire; and my faith is still strong that war with all its horrors can be avoided.

"Enough blood has been shed in Cuba already, and I cannot believe the closing hours of the nineteenth century will be reddened by a conflict between Spain and the United States. My country asks for peace based upon conditions that shall make peace permanent and beneficent; and I have faith that Spain will yet do what is necessary to assure justice to Cuba. And with justice, peace is certain."

NOTE ADDRESSED TO INSURGENTS

Autonomists Are Trying To Secure an Armistice Looking to Peace.

Washington, April 3.—The Spanish minister has received a dispatch from Havana stating that the autonomist cabinet there has addressed an appeal to the insurgents, asking to arrange an armistice for the purpose of arriving at terms for peace.

The full text of the message could not be secured tonight, as its translation was not made at the legation.

The insurgents are appealed to on the grounds that they are all Cubans, and should unite for peace and liberty, which all want. The appeal also states that Spain is willing to enlarge the present scope of autonomy, and will suggest such a plan to the cortes which is soon to meet.

Naval Reserves Organized.

Galveston, Tex., April 3.—Pursuant to a call issued by Mr. J. H. Hawley, an enthusiastic meeting was held here today to organize a naval reserve. One hundred and sixteen names were enrolled in a few minutes. These men will hold themselves in readiness for service upon demand.

FITZHUGH TENDERS HIS SERVICE

Kinsman of Consul Lee Is Ready To Fight for the Union.

Kansas City, Mo., April 3.—Dr. Thaddeus Fitzhugh, sixty-three years old, former postmaster of Kansas City, Kas., a cousin of Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, who fought with distinction in the confederate army, has in a letter full of patriotism proffered his services to President McKinley expressing his willingness, if need be, to sacrifice his life in support of "the principles of the firmly united country."

Dr. Fitzhugh was captain of company F, of the Fifth regiment of Paine's brigade, of which his cousin, Fitzhugh Lee, was commander in the confederate army.

GRAHAM VISITS GALVESTON.

Commander of the Department of the Gulf Thinks There Will Be War.

Galveston, Tex., April 3.—General William M. Graham, commander of the department of the gulf, arrived in the city at 11 o'clock this morning. His visit was in the course of a tour of inspection of the fortifications of the department. He came from New Orleans to Galveston and returned tonight.

Accompanying him is Lieutenant Barney. They were taken out to the forts at the east end and to Bolivar. In the afternoon they were taken to the site of the Denver re-survey, where battery K is stationed.

At 5 o'clock the officers took the train for Fort Morgan, Mobile, as the general has several places which he designs visiting before returning to headquarters at Atlanta. When asked if there would be war, the general replied:

"It looks that way."

He was satisfied with the preparations for defense made here.

PUSHING CONSTRUCTION WORK.

Chief Architects of Trans-Mississippi Exposition Rushing Builders.

Omaha, Neb., April 3.—The announcement was made today upon authority of the chief architects of the Trans-Mississippi exposition that all construction work will be finished in ample time for the installation of exhibitions and perfection of concessions by the opening day—June 1st.

The large buildings are nearly ready for the artistic decorations, save the fine arts building and the immense structure which the United States government is building. On the latter the staff work is nearly done and the dome is receiving the finishing touches.

The concessionaires are pushing construction work rapidly as are the various states, fifteen of which are erecting buildings.

RECEPTION FOR CAPT. SIGSBEE.

Maine Commander Is Given an Ovation at the Arlington.

Washington, April 3.—President McKinley was one of an immense throng of distinguished persons who last night attended a brilliant reception in honor of Captain Sigsbee, commander of the wrecked battleship Maine. It was a formal reception given him by the National Geographic Society, of this city, and President McKinley laid aside work upon his message long enough to go over and join the guests.

Considerably over a thousand people were there. The line of guests occupied two hours in passing through the parlors of the Arlington hotel. Secretary Long, detained at a dinner, arrived late and stopped a few moments. The president's arrival was the signal for an outburst of cheering. He refused to take advantage of the general movement to make way for him, preferring to remain in line and meet the Maine's commander when his time came. As he reached him, the president grasped his hand with the remark:

"Captain, it gives me great pleasure to have the honor of meeting you," and with a few brief words of congratulation, passed on to the ballroom amid cheering and the strains of "Hail to the Chief."

POPE OFFERS TO MEDIATE; SPAIN PROMPT IN ACCEPTING

Madrid, April 3.—Senor Capdepon, minister of the interior, states officially that the pope has accepted the task of mediating between Spain and the United States at the suggestion of the latter, both nations accepting his mediation.

DAY MAKES OFFICIAL DENIAL.

Washington, April 3.—Assistant Secretary of State Day has authorized an official denial of the statement that the pope is to mediate between this country and Spain.

At the white house the dispatch was promptly and emphatically denied.

LONDON COMMENT ON THE DISPATCH.

London, April 3.—It is announced here, and the announcement is confirmed by a special dispatch from Madrid, that the pope will mediate between Spain and the United States, both governments having accepted him. The news arrived too late to be commented upon by the morning papers.

The special dispatch from Madrid, which confirms the announcement, says it is hoped in official circles there that this august mediation will still preserve peace.

The morning papers continue their editorials on long special dispatches from America as to the situation.

The Daily Mail calls Spain "an artful dodger maneuvering to gain time to get that torpedo flotilla to Porto Rico," but says that there are clever men at Washington, too, and the flotilla may need to hurry.

The Standard, commenting on the interview of its Madrid correspondent with Senor Sagasta, considers the statement of the Spanish premier that America has not demanded categorically the independence of Cuba most important, because, while Spain's amour propre is not involved, there is still a chance for peace.

All the papers express their sympathy with President McKinley in his indisposition.

The Daily Mail, in its second edition, publishes a special dispatch from Madrid dated midnight, confirming the announcements of the pope's offer to mediate. The dispatch says:

"His holiness applied to Spain, asking her how, in case the United States should invite him to mediate with the sole object of suspending hostilities in Cuba, Spain would receive the request.

"The Spanish government replied, affirming their respectful consideration of the offer and declaring that, trusting his holiness' sentiments of benevolent friendship, they would place themselves in his hands, saving Spain's honor.

"It is supposed the pope was induced to offer mediation on America's initiative. There is much doubt here how the American chamber will accept the proposal, but it is hoped that it will have a pacificatory effect. Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, and General Woodford had a very cordial conference today (Sunday).

"Spain has received warm assurance of sympathy from Austria and another power. Public opinion is expectant, but unchanged in its attitude. Only an honorable pacification will be accepted."

STATE NAVAL RESERVES READY FOR WAR

Cleveland, O., April 3.—Lieutenant Commander George R. McKay, of the naval reserves, was in communication with Adjutant General Axline today, and received orders to recruit the Cleveland division up to its war strength.

The Ohio brigade will be organized at once by recruiting four additional divisions, one at the Toledo, another at Sandusky, a third at Ashtabula and a fourth here.

Commander McKay was ordered to rush the work of uniforming the men, and tailors will be set to work tomorrow. Commander McKay told some of his men that he expects to receive orders to move on Tuesday. He expects the reserve will be sent either to the Atlantic seaboard or to the south.

Philadelphia, April 3.—Work on the eight old monitors is being pushed night and day at the League island navy yard. The Catskill and Nahant have been taken out of dry dock and the Jason and Montauk were put in. Fifteen-inch shells and solid shots were put on the Catskill and Nahant today.

Officers of the New York and Massachusetts naval reserves, who have been ordered to the navy yard to take charge of the monitors, arrived here today and reported to Commander Casey.

The fine steam yacht, Josephine, which the government had purchased from P. A. B. Widener, of this city, arrived at the yard today from Wilmington, Del., and will be immediately transformed into a gunboat. The Josephine is of 545 tons, 191 feet long, 28 feet beam and draws 15 feet of water. She was built in 1896.

Springfield, Ill., April 3.—Governor Tanner this evening received a request from the war department at Washington to have the naval militia of Illinois in readiness to meet any call for their services from the national government.

He also issued orders to Commander Harrison to give orders to battalion and division commanders instructing them to recruit their commands to the maximum strength allowed by law, to institute drills every evening and to be ready to take special trains on receipt of orders to move.

Enlisted men with families or parents depending on them for support, and minors enlisting without their parents' consent, will be discharged and men without disabilities enlisted in their stead.

SPANISH MINISTRY EXPECTS WAR WITH UNITED STATES

Madrid Papers Have Abandoned All Hope of a Peaceful Adjustment of the Trouble.

PARTIES UNITE IN DECLARING FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

Premier Sagasta Asserts That the Crisis Has Been Reached and That a Conflict Is Now Imminent.

MERCHANTS AND CAPITALISTS ARE READY AND ANXIOUS TO CONTRIBUTE

Throughout the Peninsula the Impression Prevails That the Two Countries Will Be in the Field With Large Armies Within a Very Short Time.

Madrid, April 3.—The Madrid newspapers here today regard war as inevitable. They think General Stewart L. Woodford has communicated a final answer to the government.

The Liberal says:

"It is clear that no concession will satisfy the United States except the independence of Cuba, and we had better immediately end the uncertainty."

The whole article of The Liberal on the subject is bellicose in tone.

The Pais asserts that great uneasiness prevails at Washington concerning the attitude of the southern states in case of war with Spain, and also because the Spaniards are organizing in Mexico to invade the states "vilely wrestled from the Mexican republic."

In conclusion The Pais asserts that:

"It will not be all 'beer and skittles' for the United States."

Much excitement was caused during the day by the receipt of a dispatch saying it is expected that the passports of the Spanish minister at Washington will be handed to him on Tuesday.

The queen regent is taking a very active part in the negotiations and has thoroughly identified herself with the war section of the cabinet. Her attitude is much approved by the officials in the army, and has undoubtedly strengthened the dynasty for the time being.

Her majesty is reported to have told Senor Sagasta:

"I received from my husband a heritage for our son, and will never agree to have that heritage curtailed."

Senor Sagasta said to a friend after Thursday's council at the palace:

"We went in, seven men to see one woman, and emerged seven women, leaving the man inside," meaning that they went in disposed to yield, but that the queen's patriotism and firmness inspired them.

At the same time it was reported that the queen regent is doing much to avoid a rupture. The activity of Count Dubsky, the Austrian ambassador, in this direction within the last two days is said to be inspired from the palace. He has visited United States Minister Woodford and a prominent member of the cabinet.

Apparently there is a pessimistic feeling at the United States legation today.

Spanish cabinet has decided that the torpedo flotilla is to remain at the Cape de Verde islands until further orders.

They will then be joined by a squadron composed of the armored cruiser Emperor Charles V. of 9,233 tons; the cruiser Alfonso XIII. of 5,000 tons; the armored Infanta Maria Teresa, of 7,000 tons, and the armored cruiser Cristobal Colon, of 6,840 tons, which will accompany the torpedo flotilla to Cuba.

It has also been decided by the government to send the armored cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, both of 7,000 tons, back to Havana. They will receive orders to this effect as soon as they sight Porto Rico.

A national subscription to strengthen the Spanish fleet will be organized by a royal decree, but the decree will not be published before a declaration of war.

The cabinet, which met at 8 o'clock last night, discussed the situation until midnight. At the close of the conference it was declared that no official news had been received at that time from Washington.

But it was admitted that the ministers were filled with gloomy impressions. One cabinet minister declared that he had received private information of the extreme gravity of the situation.

The minister for war, Lieutenant General Correa, submitted for the approval of the cabinet elaborate plans for the organization of the military forces of the kingdom.

The minister for the home department, Don Ruiz y Capdepon, declared that the right pointed toward war. He had received propositions for the manning of merchant vessels and privateers, but it was decided to await events before coming to any decision on this subject.

A telegram from the Spanish minister at Washington, Senor Polo y Bernabe, was read at the cabinet meeting in which Senor Bernabe said President McKinley will be overruled by congress.

The members of the diplomatic corps are joining in taking steps calculated to avert war. They are under the leadership of the papal nuncio, Mgr. Francisco Nava, the archbishop of Catania and the Austrian ambassador here, Count Dubsky.

The minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo, continues to receive many petitions from foreign and Spanish merchants and sea captains who are desirous of obtaining letters of marque so as to fit out privateers in the event of war breaking out between the United States and Spain.

There was little excitement this afternoon, owing principally to the fact that there was no bull fight today.

Extra precautions were taken to prevent disorder at the republican mass meeting and the number of guards at the United States legation was increased.

The object of the demonstration was to demand a revision of the sentences imposed upon political and other offenders, to protest against their torturing of anarchists in the prison of the fortress of Monjuich, Barcelona, to demand the free import of wheat and to demand universal conscription without the redemption of the rich conscripts.

The demonstration, contrary to expectation, turned out to be a very quiet and formal affair. In fact, it may be termed a "fizzle."

There were no banners displayed and only about 3,000 people marched to the presidency and remained in the street while a deputation was conducted to the office of Senor Sagasta, where its members were politely received by some of the officials, in the absence of the premier.

Senors Vicundo and Dorado, former municipal councillors of Madrid, spoke for some five minutes, referring to the objects of the demonstration, namely a revision of sentences, the free import of wheat and universal conscription

No mention was made of the alleged torturing of anarchist prisoners in the prisons of the fortress of Monjuich, Barcelona, although it was at first understood this was to be the main representation to be made to the premier.

The demands of the people who took part in the demonstration were embodied in a manifesto which was handed to the minister of the interior, Senor Capdepon, who replied, saying he regretted that the indisposition of Senor Sagasta made it necessary for him to receive the deputation in the premier's place. The Spanish people, Senor Capdepon added, were worthy of the liberty they enjoyed and the government would always keep abreast of public opinion. But the manifesto was

too serious to be immediately replied to. It would command serious attention and would be referred to the cortes. The minister then thanked the deputation for the orderly behavior of those who took part in the movement.

Senor Dorad answered that the deputation placed confidence in the good will of the government. The deputation then withdrew.

The crowd outside the presidency was inclined to linger and discuss the matters which brought the people there. But the civil governor mingled with the people, urging them to disperse. He said:

"Go home, my children. Everything will be attended to."

The crowds then good naturedly scattered.

Despite the efforts of the press to work up patriotic enthusiasm, the public seems indifferent to the situation. Excepting among officials and officers it is rarely discussed. Apparently the people are chiefly interested in the result of a big lottery just announced and in the preparation for an extraordinary bull fight on Easter Sunday, at which celebrated toreadors from all parts of Spain will perform.

The people do not wish war; rather they are indifferent, as they always have one in progress somewhere and do not regard a war with the United States as different from the others. The feeling that exists here exists also throughout the provinces.

Poultney Bigelow writes from Barcelona that, with two other Americans, he has just completed a bicycle tour from San Sebastian, through Madrid, to Alicante, in Valencia, clear across the wildest part of the peninsula, and he says:

"I found less jingoism in the whole trip than in one block of the New York Bowery."

From all the pulpits in Madrid today the priests read a letter from the bishop of the diocese announcing that he considered war to be imminent, and ordering prayers for the success of the Spanish arms.

SCHLEY IS WAITING FOR TEXAS.

Big Battleship's Arrival at Hampton Roads Will Complete Squadron.

Fortress Monroe, Va., April 3.—Commodore W. S. Schley will tomorrrow notify the authorities at Washington that with the arrival of the Texas he will be ready to move at an hour's notice. The most formidable squadron of fast fighters ever got together is complete with the exception of the Texas.

The cruiser Minneapolis began at noon today to change her coat and the painting will be finished by tomorrow afternoon. Her bunkers are filled with coal and like the other vessels of the fleet she is fully ammunitioned.

Commodore Schley expects the battleship Texas within the next forty-eight hours.

Despite the enforcement of the Sunday law in Newport News, which has had the effect of stopping Sunday work on the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, the divers continued work on the bottom of the battleship Massachusetts today and made such progress that Captain Higgins believes they will be able to finish by nightfall tomorrow. The work on the Brooklyn has been fully completed and her eight-inch turret guns will now throw a much greater distance. The Columbia has finished painting and coaling and is in splendid condition.

Commodore Schley understands that the Texas is thoroughly completed in improvements, is painted the prevailing lead color and is all ready for sea as soon as she arrives here.

Varying as are the opinions as to this assemblage of fighting boats, it is generally admitted by naval and army men here that it is invincible.

In addition to the active naval preparations here, Fort Monroe is being improved rapidly. The dynamo for the big electric searchlight was adopted last night and the light is now in operation. The emplacements for the rapid fire and disappearing guns will be finished this week and this important point will then be in somewhat modern condition from a war standpoint. Commodore Schley probably will take the Brooklyn out to sea tomorrow to try her turret guns.

NEW CRUISER BOUGHT CHEAP.

Colwell Pays Less Than Half the Cost of Construction for a Boat.

London, April 3.—The cruiser which Lieutenant Commander Colwell, United States naval attache here, purchased yesterday afternoon from the Thames Iron Works, and over which he has hoisted the stars and stripes, was built by the Thames Iron Works for Peru. It was finished during the war between Peru and Chile, and the British government would not permit it to leave on account of the neutrality law.

The cruiser has been entirely refitted during the past year and modernized at an expense of $125,000. The negotiations for purchase were kept a secret, as Lieutenant Commander Colwell wanted to secure the cruiser at a good bargain, which was accomplished. The price asked was $400,000, but it is understood she has been secured for about half that amount, after the owner had been given to understand that there was only a forlorn hope of selling her. The price paid is considerably below the cost of building.

The cruiser will coal and provision tomorrow and sail on Tuesday.

Lieutenant Commander Colwell says American naval officers will be surprised to see how good a ship the new cruiser is.

When Lieutenant Commander Colwell raised the stars and stripes over the cruiser, which he did most informally and without his uniform, a crowd of English sailors on the docks cheered heartily. The cruiser will coal and provision tomorrow and sail on Tuesday.

Lieutenant Commander Colwell will enlist a part of his crew tomorrow, having filed the applications of American seamen, many of whom have applied at the United States embassy and consulate for enlistment.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has ascertained from reliable sources that some of the Spanish ships are in bad condition. The Pelayo started from Toulon for Carthegena last night in tow with 150 French workmen on board fixing her boilers and making other repairs. The Emperador Charles V started yesterday from the Seine ship building yards at Havre for Ferrol with a turret out of position and her guns unmounted. Neither ship will be ready for service for a month. They have left French waters, presumably in the fear that war might begin before the repairs were finished, in which event they would not be permitted to leave.

WELLMAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

Steam Whaler Fridtjof Is Now Being Fitted Out for the Trip.

Washington, April 3.—A cable dispatch from Christiana, Norway, reports that the steam whaler Fridtjof has been secured for the Wellman polar expedition to Franzjosef land, instead of the Laura, previously engaged.

The Fridtjof is said by the Norwegian Lloyds to be the fastest and strongest ice steamer in Norwegian waters. She is now being outfitted and will be ready to sail from Tromsoe for the the Arctics June 20th next.

Professor James H. Gore, of Cumberland university, representing the Philosophical Society of Washington, will accompany the Wellman expedition to Franzjosef land to make important determinations of gravity by the pendulum observations.

Another Dividend Declared.

Columbus, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—Another dividend of 5 per cent has been declared in favor of the depositors of the defunct Chattahoochee National bank of this city.

SPAIN'S REPLY QUITE EVASIVE

Government Will Not Evacuate Cuba Without a Fight.

SETTLEMENT NOW IMPOSSIBLE

Every Spaniard Declares That Sagasta's Policy Has Been Right.

PREMIER DISCUSSES THE SITUATION

In London It Is Expected That McKinley Will Send One Sharp Ultimatum as a Last Resort and That War Will Then Ensue.

London, April 4.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says Spain's reply to the American proposals is reported to have done little or nothing toward relaxing the intentions of the United States. The chances of an amicable settlement are more remote than ever and men's minds are prepared for the worst.

President McKinley may or may not send one sharp ultimatum as a dernier resort. If he does and the ultimatum requires the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops, everything goes to show it may as well be left unwritten. If the worst happens it is obvious that Spain will go to war with the firm conviction that she worked from first to last in the legitimate interests of peace, making every concession fairly compatible with national dignity.

The nation from the highest to the lowest, believes it has done what it can and what it should toward a pacific solution of the difficulty. More it is unlikely even to attempt, and unless European intervention of a diplomatic but of a strongly persuasive nature be immediately brought to bear there seems no possibility of averting war.

The message of protest forwarded to the United States by the Cuban autonomist government is felt to be by no means the direct inspiration by that body and evoked but little comment. All attention is centered on the mother country and its prospective antagonist. Outside the office of El Heraldo is posted a notice that says the pope will mediate between the United States and Spain.

Sagasta Discusses Situation.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard telegraphing late tonight says:

"I have been able to obtain an interview with Senor Sagasa, the premier, and to elicit from him a brief statement with reference to the present critical situation. In the course of the conversation, Senor Sagasta said:

"'In our recent negotiations with the United States we have used friendly and conciliatory language in explaining our views. Respecting the matters in dispute with regard to the Maine disaster we said we considered the question to be one for diplomatic negotiation and that if we and the United States found it impossible to come to an understanding on the conflicting opinions of the Americans and Spanish commissions as to the cause of the disaster, the matter ought then to be submitted to technical experts and to the arbitration of a naval or other power, who might be selected by mutual agreement between the two governments.

"'On the second point we were able to inform United States Minister Woodford that Governor General Blanco had issued a proclamation authorizing the return of the reconcentrados to their homes and that the Spanish government had sent $600,000 to the relief of the distressed Cubans and would devote to the same object all the proceeds of relief in kind and money, amounting to $1,000,000, which had been sent by Spanish residents in Mexico. These measures are supplemented by the assistance already given by the Cuban autonomist government. We have never objected to relief being also sent by the United States on condition that it did not have an official character or bear the appearance of intervention.

Did Not Object to Armistice.

"'We did not object on principle to an armistice for the Cuban insurgents. We are, however, of opinion that it does not behoove Spain to take the initiative and that a suspension of hostilities ought to be asked for by the insurgents. We suggested that the United States government might, if so inclined, exercise its influence with the insurgents to induce them to apply for an armistice with a view to further the ends of peace on the understanding, however, that the armistice would be destined to lead to the submission of the insurgents to the new autonomous regime.'

"Senor Sagasta assured me that the question of independence of Cuba or the sale of that colony or of any invasion of Spanish rights was not mooted in the recent negotiations. Alluding to the report that Marshal Prim had intended, in 1870, to sell Cuba, Senor Sagasta said that such a suggestion was made to Marshal Prim by the Americans, but was never accepted and the parleying on the subject was only kept up for some time to avoid increasing the acute tension which then existed between the two countries.

"Senor Sagasta considers that since he took office in October last he has done everything possible to satisfy the Cubans and to preserve good relations with the United States and that consequently no responsibility for the present crisis, should it lead to a rupture, will rest with Spain. He, however, does not believe the last Spanish memorandum closes the door to further negotiations. Those who conducted them, he said, had on both sides shown a disposition to promote cordial relations, and he only apprehended trouble from the pressure of the jingoes on the executive in Washington.

Has Addressed European Powers.

"Senor Sagasta proceeded to say that his government had addressed a memorandum to the European powers, but had not officially taken steps to solicit their intervention. He called my attention to the fact that the people and press of Spain had shown prudence, forebearance and patriotism during the crisis, even the opposition having put no obstacles in the way of the government. This, he said, led him to believe that all classes would co-operate in the work of realizing peace in Cuba and facing the contingencies of the future. He spoke throughout with calm, subdued energy of the eventualties of the situation, saying he was conscious he had done his duty in endeavoring to avert war without sacrificing the rights of Spain in a manner that would create equally grave consequences at home.

"I regret to say that some of the Madrid papers show ill humor against England for not showing as much sympathy with Spain in her trial as the continental courts and governments, as well as the press are supposed to do.

"El Imparcial today has a long and angry article denouncing England as seeking an American alliance to make up for her isolated position in Europe and to strengthen her position in the far east and in China especially."

Alliance Said To Be Completed.

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"Information has been received here to the effect that an alliance has been concluded by England and America for mutual action in the east alone. As a matter of fact such an alliance, if concluded, would influence considerably any possible conflict between America and Spain.

"There is also a report current that France and other powers, including England, propose that the Cuban people themselves should decide the Cuban problem by a plebiscite, Cuba being a civilized country. In this connection it may be noted that one of the chief arguments in Spain's answer to the American demands is the solution of some of these questions belonging to the Cuban people who can decide upon them until the Cuban parliament meets on May 4th.

"If Spain replied for them the government argues, she would undoubtedly usurp rights granted to Cuba by recent legislation.

Troops in Madrid's Streets.

"A battalion of engineers, which had been ordered to the Canary islands, passed down the streets of Madrid tonight (Saturday) to entrain for Cadiz. The troops were cheered enthusiastically by the crowd. But beyond this the most perfect calm prevails.

"The ministers who are desirous of being informed as to the latest news from America met again today and both the official and private dispatches were read. Senor Polo y Bernabe telegraphed from Washington that he considers that President McKinley is being carried by congress. The president, in the opinion of the Spanish minister, will decline all responsibility for the course events will take, while congress will accept it. He asserts that the affairs of Spain and Cuba will be discussed on Monday.

"The cabinet regards the situation as extremely unfavorable, since it is generally supposed that the American chamber will adopt a violent policy. A memorandum has been drawn up by Spain to be sent to the powers on the breaking out of war. It gives in brief the story of events leading up to the action taken by the United States. The preparations for the conflict are being brought to a head in Spain. The country is anxious for vigorous action.

"It laments that a war wholly without motive should be commenced, but resigns itself to this, and even to defeat, in order to save its honor.

"The leading men of all parties, including those opposed to the present monarchy, have made patriotic declarations in view of the present crisis, while the generals are coming forward to offer their services to the country.

"Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, has telegraphed his congratulations to the government on the reply to the Washington cable. Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, has announced that it is unnecessary to call out any more troops at present.

"The queen regent will place herself at the head of a national subscription for the navy."

PRIZE FIGHT BETWEEN NEGROES

Chattanooga Colored Sports Cross State Line To Box

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 3.—(Special.)—The local sports pulled off a four-ounce glove fight today in Walker county, Georgia, near this city, between two local colored fighters, which may result fatally.

Tom McCaffry and Jim Parker are cracks among the negroes and they went out with a party of fifty to decide which was the best man. Eight rounds were fought and Parker was so badly punished that fears are entertained for his recovery. The negro fought game and had it not been that Georgia officers had been sent for to stop the mill it is believed that Parker would have been "finished" right.

FIRED ON THE POSTMASTER.

Alf Dyer Has a Quarrel with Mr. Godfrey and Shoots Him.

Tallulah Falls, April 3.—(Special.)—Alf Dyer shot and fatally wounded Postmaster Godfrey at this place last night about 9 o'clock.

According to Godfrey's anti-mortem statement Dyer went to his house, and on being asked to desist, refused and abused Godfrey, whereupon the latter went to have him arrested. Not being able to accomplish this, Godfrey went before a justice of the peace and swore out a warrant for Dyer, and as he was returning to town was met on the way by his adversary, who asked him if he had sworn out a warrant for him. Being told he had, Dyer drew his pistol and shot Godfrey in the head, the ball penetrating just above the right eye and lodging in his head.

After shooting Postmaster Godfrey Dyer made his escape, and has not been heard of since. The tragedy is greatly deplored and everything will be done to catch the guilty party.

Mangrove Has New Commander.

Erie, Pa., April 3.—Lieutenant Commander Everatt, commanding the United States steamer Michigan, was detached today and ordered to command the Mangrove, stationed at Key West. He will leave as soon as possible.

Mrs. Justice Brewer Dead.

Washington, April 3.—The wife of Justice Brewer, of the supreme court, died tonight.

WANTS LI HUNG BEHEADED.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Shanghai, April 3.—It is announced that a person of the highest rank has memorialized the emperor in the most vigorous language, accusing the whole Tsung Li Yamen (Chinese foreign office) of being in the pay of Russia. He asserts that Russia expended 10,000,000 taels in bribery during the recent negotiations regarding the cession of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan, etc., and claims that Li Hung Chang's share was 1,500,000 taels. Thereupon the personage referred to demands a full investigation and asks that Li Hung Chang be beheaded if the accusations are proven, the memorializer offering to be executed himself if his charges are not sustained.

The Chinese complain bitterly of the fact that they do not possess a war port for the five warships which are being built for them abroad, and which are due to arrive in Chinese waters this summer. Unless Wei-Hai-Wei, occupied by the Japanese, is evacuated, which is doubtful, the Chinese have no place in which to receive their new warships. The Russians have permitted two British gunboats to enter and leave Port Arthur freely.

The British first-class cruiser Grafton, flagship of Rear Admiral C. P. Fitzgerald, second in command on the China station, and the first-class cruiser Powerful, the armored cruiser Narcissus, the second-class cruiser Rainbow and other vessels of the squadron left Che-Foo on Saturday. Their destination is unknown, but is reported to be Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, capital of Corea. The movements of the warships excite the greatest interest among foreigners here. It is supposed they will make a demonstration, possibly in support of some British demands for concessions.

200 LIVES SAID TO BE LOST

Levee Breaks and Illinois Town at Mercy of Floods.

WHOLE PLACE IS INUNDATED

For Five Miles the Muddy Waters Are Backed Up at Shawneetown.

COMMUNICATION HAS BEEN CUT OFF

Telegrams to St. Louis Paper Show a Most Deplorable Condition Near Girard, Ill.—Large Tract of Land Submerged and Crops Ruined.

St. Louis, Mo., April 3.—A special to The Republic from Girard, Ill., says:

"A telephone message has been received here from Shawneetown, Ill., saying that at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon the levee above the city broke and the city is inundated. The water has backed up for five miles and rushed down upon the city like a tidal wave.

"After the message was received telephone and telegraph communication with Shawneetown was suddenly cut off, which tends to confirm the report. Nothing more has been learned.

"It is rumored that over two hundred lives were lost; although is it believed this estimate is too high."

Shawneetown, Ill., has a population of about 2,000 inhabitants and is situated on the west bank of the Ohio river. The streets were parallel with the river, the principal business street being but two blocks from the water. The level of the river is about fifteen feet above the city and the levee bank is about twenty feet thick. Situated on this bank and level with the river is the Riverside hotel, a large four-story building built by Henry Docher. This hotel is generally occupied fully all the year round, being not only a transient hostelry, but families also reside there. It is feared the hotel has been washed away.

When the river is at its normal stage it is 1,000 feet wide at this point. A tremendous pressure is brought to bear on the levee during freshets. Several years ago during the flood the water flowed over the levee and the streets were under two feet of water. The levee was strengthened and built up afterwards and the town has since considered there was no danger.

May Be a Thousand Lives Lost.

Louisville, Ky., April 3.—A special to The Courier-Journal from Evansville, Ind., says at 6 o'clock this afternoon the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., broke one mile above the town and from all the information that can be secured here it is learned that a great part of the place has been destroyed and that perhaps a large number of citizens have been drowned.

Shawneetown is seventy-five miles below Evansville, on the Ohio river. It is situated in a valley of extremely low land, with hills skirting it in the rear and with a twenty-five foot levee in front, running from hill to hill. The town is very much in the position of a fortified city and when the levee gave way a mile above town under the pressure of the very high river, the water shot through a twenty-foot opening and struck the place like a hurricane, sweeping everything before it.

Houses were turned and tossed about like boxes. The people were not warned of the break, and for that reason so many were caught.

Those at home sought refuge in second stories and on house tops. Those in the streets were carried before the avalanche of water and probably a majority were drowned.

Citizens came from the place by skiffs to a telephone several miles away and asked for aid from Evansville. They said that more than 200 people were drowned and they had reason to believe it would reach 500 or even 1,000.

The water stands from twenty to thirty feet all over the town.

There are, of course, no fires or lights in the place, and total darkness envelops the desolate scene. Consequently, it was impossible for them to have anything like definite information. The men quickly left the telephone and no communication has since been had with the place.

All telephone and telegraph wires are now down and outside communication appears to be impossible.

At 10 o'clock tonight two steamboats and a couple of tugs started for Shawneetown under full head of steam and it is expected some of them will arrive there by 2 o'clock in the morning. They carry large supplies of food and blankets quickly collected by the city officials.

Chicago Confirms the Story.

Chicago, April 4.—At 12:30 this morning the operator in the long distance telephone company's office at Mount Vernon, Ind., informed the Associated Press that the estimate on the loss of life at Shawneetown was at that hour 200.

Mount Vernon is but thirty miles from Shawneetown, and the information on which the estimate is based is believed to be reliable. The operator stated that the company's wires to the stricken city had failed soon after 4 o'clock Sunday morning. At that hour it was known that the dam was giving away, but it was not thought that it would go to pieces quickly enough to cause loss of life.

By 8 o'clock it was known in Mount Vernon that many people had been drowned, the estimate then being one hundred. A relief boat bearing food, blankets and surgeons was started down the river and was expected to reach Shawneetown before morning.

Gradually the reports of loss of life increased the estimate, stories coming from various points near the scene of the flood showing clearly that the disaster was far more disastrous than was at first believed.

People from Mount Vernon and the surrounding country besiege the telephone and telegraph offices, franctic for tidings from relatives and friends in the flooded town. No attempt at an accurate list of the loss was possible, however, and the crowds stood all night before the bulletin boards on which were posted the meager reports being received.

SEVEN MORE DAYS OF SUSPENSE

Continued from First Page.

form if the foreign representatives were convinced that war was inevitable and was about to be declared.

While they look upon the situation as grave, the general sentiment among them is that the matter has not yet progressed beyond the range of diplomacy and a pacific settlement.

For that reason there was a strong inclination shown today to wait until the president's message was sent to congress, the feeling being that the real issue could not be determined until the message had been submitted.

At the outset Spain was most earnest for mediation and to this end addressed a note to the powers about ten days ago. Now, however, as the prospects for mediation appear to be growing, the Spanish authorities seem to be less inclined toward this course. This may be due to the fact that Spain had looked on mediation as an indirect form of intervention of the European powers in favor of one of their own number. The Spanish note developed, however, that the powers were not ready for any such radical step. France made the first declaration through Premier Hanotaux in the French chamber that France would treat both parties alike as friends. This was an unexpected reverse for Spain, as she had felt that the French ownership of Martinique, Guadaloupe and other islands would incline her to sympathize with Spain in defending her sovereignty over Cuba. It was stated by one of the ambassadors today that any move in the form of mediation would first assume form by an exchange of notes among the European powers, which could be done very speedily by telegraph in case a war crisis seemed at hand. In such event the general understanding among diplomats here is that Great Britain, France, Germany and Austria would be consulted as their commercial interests would be seriously crippled by a war between the United States and Spain. While Russia and Italy also might be consulted owing to their influence in European affairs, yet their immediate interest in the Spanish-American contest would be far less than that of other countries mentioned.

May Secure Cable Line.

It is probable that negotiations will be opened by this government with Denmark to allow cable messages to come over the French line from the Danish island of St. Thomas to the United States. With the Leeward islands, of which St. Thomas is a center, as the probable center of any naval operations which may result from the present crisis, it is recognized as of vital importance to secure cable facilities not controlled by Spain. At present the cable line touching at Porto Rico and subject to Spanish control, is the only means of communicating with these islands. The French cable lands at St. Thomas, but the station is merely for testing purposes and messages are not received or delivered. It is now proposed to have this station turned into a regular bureau, in which case the government could be brought into close cable communication with any naval rendezvous there. The establishment of the bureau will require the consent of Denmark, and it is probable this will be asked through the United States minister at Copenhagen within the next few days.

It is understood that the Danish government did not view with favor the recent proposition for the purchase of the island of St. Thomas by the United States, for use as a coaling station, as it was felt a sale of the island at this time would be an unfriendly act toward Spain. This view was communicated to the state department through the Spanish minister here.

The Spanish minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, and his staff had a busy Sunday, although it did not bring any developments changing the situation. The minister did not see state department officials during the day.

His last official exchange with the authorities here was on last Friday, after Spain's answer had been received, since which time the negotiations have been at a halt.

This, however, has not lessened the Spanish minister's activity in keeping his government fully apprised as to the general aspect of affairs in this country. The elaborate manner in which this cable intelligence has gone to the authorities at Madrid is probably without a parallel.

It is understood that when the situation began to assume its most serious aspect a single cable dispatch sent by the minister to the foreign office at Madrid cost $1,000. Another dispatch cost $700; another $400.

In this way the Madrid authorities are kept in close touch with the condition of affairs here, not only as it relates to official negotiations, but more particularly as to the tendencies and all those circumstances which will permit the Madrid government to gauge the situation at Washington.

FLYING SQUADRON HAS FEW EQUALS

Four Vessels in Hampton Roads Exceed Spain's Best Quartet.

ALL ARE GREAT FIGHTERS

Commodore Schley's Vessels Are Not Surpassed by Any Now Afloat.

THE BOATS ARE NOW READY FOR WAR

Compared with Warships of All Nations, the Fleet Gathered at Fort Monroe Is Not Easily Beaten.

Hampton Roads, Va., April 3.—The practical completion of a flying squadron of the American navy by the assignment of Commodore W. S. Schley to take charge, and his acceptance as marked by his active operation of Monday last, is an epoch making event in the history of the present difficulty.

No other action of this government since the Maine disaster so actively determines the fact that actual warfare has been expected. The north Atlantic squadron is always organized and the appointment of Captain Sampson to its command is but the natural sequence of the retirement of Rear Admiral Sicard from active duty. So, too, the assignment of ships of war to that squadron or to the Pacific squadron are but moves toward mobilization that might occur at any time.

But flying squadrons are the direct outcome of dangerous war conditions; are not necessities of standing navies in time of peace and are expeditions of an extraordinary nature created only when the government fully decides that there is fear of attack or that the time is ripe for an attack from here. It is therefore not only possible, but highly probable that the new American flying squadron has work cut out for it.

No Country Can Beat It.

The fleet partly gathered and altogether proposed that will bear this euphonious title is one of the most formidable that can be gathered together by any nation. Egotistically in favor of the United States as that statement may be, the facts bear it out. In average rate of speed, in armored protection, in caliber and numbers of guns, and infighting quality and discipline of men it can be proven that the composition of this flying squadron is superior, point of numbers being equal, to any organization of a like nature to be formed by any foreign power.

When on Monday morning Commodore Schley raised his flag on the Brooklyn evidence of an unmistakable character was apparent that every man from stoker to commandant was not only fearless of battle, but courted it and hoped it would come. The small caliber gun that fired the commodore's salute with blank cartridges sang out a high pitched peal of welcome and peace. About the land-locked water of Hampton Roads, where thirty-five years ago the Monitor and Merrimac fought their terrible battle, sunshine touched the hills just assuming their emerald garb and nature, awake after herbination, spoke only of peace. But as the smoke blew by in every eye was the kindling spark of vengeance for fellow seamen hurled to death and the hope that the cannon's tenor note might be changed into the dreadful one of war. And if war comes, what of this squadron?

Firm, Unyielding Warrior.

W. S. Schley, commodore commanding this fleet, is a well-built man of about fifty-two years of age with a general appearance denoting thoughtfulness and diplomacy coupled with certain characteristics which indicate force of character and quickness of action, when developments require those features, large-headed and kindly-faced, a smiling eye, evidently not given to temper, quick of answer, searching inquiry, this man as he treads the captain's bridge of the Brooklyn in a naval uniform or shakes hands with you in the lobby of the hotel in civilian clothes, impresses you as the firm, unyielding warrior, just the man to take "partial" orders for a flying squadron and complete them himself with credit to his country. In the atmosphere which today surrounds him there is a spirit akin to that German song which says:

"We have all had more than enough of love, and now for a song of hatred."

But in the commander there is no sign of emotional desire, yet when the summons comes the songs of those who cry loudly now may weaken enough to be overtopped by the commands of this intrepid leader of a host.

Boats Compared with Spain's.

In the make-up of the flying squadron, speed and fighting qualities have been considered. A summary of the points in comparison with those of the best boats that Spain can offer in making up a similar squadron follows:

Name.	Tons.	H. P.	Knots.
Brooklyn	9,271	18,000	22
Columbia	7,375	12,000	23
Massachusetts	10,288	9,000	17
Minneapolis	7,375	11,000	23½

The four best armored cruisers that Spain has compared with this fleet of flyers would be as follows:

Name.	Tons.	H. P.	Knots.
Vizcaya	7,000	13,000	20
Infanta Maria	7,000	13,000	20
Pelayo	9,900	8,000	16
Oquendo	7,000	13,000	20

The total displacement tonnage of the United States flying squadron is 34,309, and of the Spanish only 30,900. The average horse-power speed of the United States vessels is 12,500, and that of the Spanish 11,750. The average rate of speed of the four United States ships is 21.3 knots per hour, while the Spanish fleet has to content itself with 19 knots.

It is possible that the battleship Massachusetts being somewhat slower than the rest of the fleet, will be supplanted in the squadron by the New York, and the average speed and fast fighting capabilities of the squadron will be increased. It must be remembered that the Brooklyn and New York are two of the finest types of fighting machines in the world, having their main batteries supplied with rapid-fire guns, with which very few warships are equipped except in a secondary battery.

The great point of vantage of this fleet, however, is in the thickness of armor, caliber of guns and the fighting qualities of the men. There are five 13-inch guns on the proposed American flying squadron, while the whole Spanish navy has not one, and only two 12-inch guns. Of 12-inch guns our squadron has four, and of 8-inch guns fourteen. Spain's four selected vessels have five 11-inch guns, and the rest are mainly 5-inch.

These are the points of advantage that Commodore Schley's fleet would like to demonstrate in actual fight.

Keep Well

Easy to say, but how shall I do it? In the only common sense way—keep your head cool, your feet warm and your blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In the Spring Then all your nerves, muscles, tissues and organs will be properly nourished. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the system, creates an appetite, tones the stomach and gives strength. It is the people's Spring Medicine, has a larger sale and effects more cures than all others.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills assist Digestion and cure Constipation. 25 cents.

PATTON PREACHES TO STUDENTS

Princeton Men Hear a Sermon on the Prospective War.

Princeton, N. J., April 3.—President Patton conducted the preliminary devotional exercises in the university chapel service this morning and addressed the student body present as follows:

"We must all feel that this is a day of unspeakable solemnity and as we meet in the calm and quiet of this beautiful Sabbath morning we cannot help thinking that it is perhaps the calm before the storm. There is a possibility, indeed, a probability, that our nation will be involved in war, and I wish to say to you that war is not a thing to treat lightly or in jest. War is horrible. It may be that the cause of humanity will prove a sufficient justification in the present instance, but a war undertaken by this Christian nation at this period of the world's history for any but the best of reasons would be a blot on our civilization.

"There are, of course, wars which are waged in obedience to the highest behesis of humanity, and there is no doubt that there are a great many who favor war today under the influence of these high motives. But, on the other hand, there are a great many who believe that the resources of diplomacy have not yet been exhausted and that it is not apparent that it is necesary to draw the sword to secure all that can be reasonably asked.

"I am sure that I am speaking for you when I say that the president of the United States deserves the gratitude of the nation for his manly course in these negotiations. He has borne himself with quiet dignity and his patience, calm judgment and unswerving desire for peace are worthy of the highest praise and have won for him the confidence of all calm, peace-loving and sober-minded men. May God lay his hand upon the feverish pulse of the nation. May the governments of these two nations be not driven to undertake a war that must not only threaten bankruptcy and revolution, and possibly a worse calamity to Spain, but be costly beyond expression in the sacrifice of blood and treasure to the American people."

ROCK HILL'S LOSS WAS $250,000.

Fire Destroyed Nearly All the Business Houses of Carolina Town.

Charlotte, N. C., April 3.—The fire at Rockhill, N. C., this morning destroyed twelve buildings, involving a loss of $250,000, upon which there was an insurance of $150,000, distributed in sixteen companies. The origin is yet a matter of speculation.

The Charlotte fire department arrived there after the fire was under control. The following firms were burned out:

S. E. True and A. W. Kluttz's New York Racket Store; R. T. Fewell & Co., merchandise; J. B. Johnston, drugs; George Beach, jewelry; A. Fredheim & Bro., general merchandise; August Fredheim, dry goods and clothing; A. E. Smart & Co., general merchandise; A. H. Milling, groceries; A. J. Evans, drugs; J. W. O'Neal, groceries; H. C. Cox, groceries; R. J. Hagins, drugs. The Arcade cotton mill office, Roddey's hall, Globe and Standard cotton mill office were burned.

The insurance companies involved are: Aetna, Palatine, Northern, Norwich Union, Delaware, American of Philadelphia, Imperial, Continental, Royal, Home of New York, London and Liverpool and Globe, Springfield, New York Underwriters, Teutonic, Hamburg-Bremen, Hartford.

During the progress of the fire there was a tremendous explosion in one of the buildings which did a great deal of damage. George D. White, bookkeeper of the savings bank, was badly cut by flying debris and was carried home instantly. Captain Eugene Hutchison, president of the Rock Hill cotton mill, was painfully cut about the head. A small colored girl on the other side of the street was fatally injured by the explosion, which shattered all the glass on the south side of Main street.

Mr. Fred D. Marshall, manager of the telephone exchange, was run over by one of the engine horses at the beginning of the fire and badly injured, several ribs being fractured besides extensive scalp wounds. Many minor accidents occurred.

LIPSCOMB WANTS NEW TRIAL.

Insurance Examiner, Convicted of Murder, Won't Give Up.

Meridian, Miss., April 3.—(Special.)—Dr. Lipscomb, convicted of the murder of Stewart, has not given up yet. A motion for a new trial was made before Judge Huddleston this morning on the grounds that Davis, one of the jurors, expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner before he was accepted on the panel. Witnesses were at once summoned by whom the defense expects to prove that Davis was very pronounced in his feelings toward Dr. Lipscomb before the trial and so expressed himself to many people. The motion was taken up tonight and is now being argued. It is generally believed that Huddleston will overrule the motion.

Pitts' Carminative

Aids Digestion,
Regulates the Bowels,
Cures Cholera Infantum,
Cholera Morbus,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Teething Children,

And all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It is pleasant to the taste and

NEVER FAILS

to give satisfaction.

A Few Doses will Demonstrate its Superlative Virtues.

DO NOT WANT THEIR COMPANY

American Investment and Loan Company on the Receivership.

DESIRES TO GO IT ALONE

And Not To Have Other Companies in the Matter.

FLORAL DISPLAY AN THE CARNIVAL

Will Be One of the Most Interesting Features—Big Epworth Rally in Macon.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—Recently on petition of President Roff Sims, of the American Investment and Loan Company, and his brother, Mr. Charley Sims, both stockholders of the company, Judge Felton, of Bibb superior court, appointed Deputy Sheriff S. A Menard temporary receiver of the company, as well as of four branch companies, to-wit: Monarch, Macon and Suburban, Carlton and North Macon Land Company. These four companies have been termed "parasites" of the American Investment and Loan Company. Some of the stockholders of the American Investment and Loan Company do not like the step taken by President Sims and Mr. Charley Sims in asking for a receiver. They think their action was precipitate, and accordingly, pursuant to notice, there was a meeting of the stockholders yesterday afternoon at the law office of Mr. Hugh Washington to consider the situation and decide what course to pursue. It was declared that the petition for a receiver was made without the knowledge or approval of the board of directors of the company, and as a matter of fact no meeting of the board has been held in several years.

It was the sense of the meeting of the stockholders yesterday that the American Investment and Loan Company should stand by itself in any court proceedings that may occur and not have saddled on it the four companies mentioned above, which companies one of the stockholders called "parasites." A stockholder said: "The American Investment and Loan Company is the only one of the five companies that has any meat in it and we ought not to be made to carry the other concerns." The meeting yesterday authorized Mr. Hugh Washington to investigate the entire matter and decide on what action to take. One of the main questions is whether or not to attack the receivership.

Some of the stockholders allege if the present proceedings instituted by President Sims and Mr. Charley Sims are continued nothing will be realized for the stockholders, whereas, under a different procedure at least $20,000 may be put in the pockets of the stockholders. It is understood that President Sims and Mr. Charley Sims say they were emboldened to take the step they did as other parties were contemplating bringing a petition for receiver in the United States court, and the Messrs. Sims thought they were protecting the interests of the stockholders in doing what they have done.

The American Investment and Loan Company was formerly a prominent financial institution in Macon. It established Bellevue, a residence community near Macon, built the Metropolitan street railway in order to develop the building lands of the company and made other investments and developments. It is said that considerably over $100,000 has been invested by the company, and its stockholders are numerous in the city. At one time, during the boom days of a few years ago, it appeared to be doing prosperously, but collapsed some time since like other similar enterprises throughout the country. The stockholders await with interest the report of Mr. Washington.

The Floral Display.

There will be many interesting features at the great carnival to be held in Macon for four days next October under the auspices of the Macon Carnival Association, but none will be more attractive than the floral parade. The floral committee will send the following circular letter to every county in the state:

"Headquarters of the Floral Committee, Macon Carnival Association.—Dear Sir: The floral committee of the Macon Carnival Association extend to your county a cordial invitation to be represented in the floral parade to take place here on Wednesday, October 12th. This will be the second of the four days of Macon's great Mystic Carnival and Diamond Jubilee, and it is earnestly desired that your county join us in showing to the thousands upon thousands of visitors who will be here that for beautiful women and choicest flowers Georgia leads the world. We would like for you to arrange as many floats as you can and have them graced with your representative women.

"The parade will begin at 2:30 o'clock and last one and one-half hours, ending in the picturesque woodland of Central City park, where a war of roses will delight thousands of spectators. The day's programme will close with a ball at the Volunteers' armory, complimentary to the queen of flowers and her maids of honor.

"We should like for you to communicate with your enterprising and public-spirited citizens, and let us hear from you as early as possible. Yours truly,

"AZEL R. FREEMAN, Chairman,
"CLEM PHILLIPS,
"WINSHIP CABANISS,
"HARRY STILLWELL EDWARDS,
"EUGENE ANDERSON,
"Committee."

The ladies' auxiliary committee is as follows: Mrs. Ben C. Smith, Mrs. C. B. Willingham, Mrs. R. H. Plant, Mrs. E. J. Willingham, Mrs. W. M. Johnston, Mrs. George W. Duncan, Mrs. J. M. Johnston, Mrs. W. H. Felton, Jr., Mrs. W. E. McCaw, Mrs. Sam Mayer, Mrs. J. W. Cabaniss, Mrs. J. F. Hanson, Mrs. George H. Plant, Mrs. S. R. Jaques, Mrs. J. Dannenberg, Mrs. S. R. English, Mrs. E. M. Talbott, Mrs. T. C. Burke, Mrs. Roland Ellis, Mrs. L. A. Jordan, Mrs. C. L. Bartlett.

Big Epworth Rally.

There was a big rally of the local Epworth League this afternoon at the tent pitched on High street for the meeting of the state conference of the Epworth League which convenes in Macon next Thursday. The rally this afternoon was for the purpose of a final talk and consultation before the assembling of the state league. Everything is about in readiness for the convening of the league. One thousand delegates are expected.

Reward of $100.

Mr. C. B. Skipper, a well-known farmer of Bibb county, offers a reward of $100 for the arrest of the party or parties who destroyed his barn and much provender by fire a night or two since. Besides the destruction of the barn there were destroyed 500 bushels of corn, 2,000 bundles of fodder, 300 bushels of oats, ten hogs and three stacks of hay.

No Decision Made.

Macon post D, of the Travelers' Protective Association, has not yet decided by what railroad route its members will go to the state convention of the T. P. A. at Savannah, as the post is in receipt of a letter from the Atlanta post asking that the decision of the Macon post on this matter be postponed until the Atlanta post could communicate with the Macon post, as the two posts will probably go on the same train.

Sunday in Macon.

At the First Presbyterian church this morning, at 11 o'clock, the holy communion was administered and twenty new members were received. The pastor, Rev. R. R. White, offered an earnest prayer that peace might reign throughout the world, and this country be saved from war.

Evangelist T. L. Adams preached able sermons this morning and evening at the Christian church. This afternoon he delivered an eloquent address at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

This was Palm Sunday at St. Joseph's Catholic church, and the services were unusually impressive. Rev. Father Brislan, S. J., president of St. Stanislaus college, preached tonight.

At Christ Episcopal church tonight Rev. F. F. Reese continued his series of sermons on the Ten Commandments. He preached on the tenth commandment.

Newsy Notes.

The Punch Robertson popular price company will open a week's engagement tomorrow night at the Academy of Music.

On next Saturday week the little town of Manchester will hold its first election for mayor, aldermen and otrer officers.

The subscriptions to the mortgage fund of the city hospital now amount to $2,703.33. Only $756.17 remain to be subscribed. This amount will soon be forthcoming. All of these subscriptions have been handed in voluntarily, as no canvass at all has been made by the committee.

Lynwood L. Bright has challenged Arthur W. Chapman to race one mile on bicycles for the championship of Bibb county. Mr. Chapman at present holds the championship. Mr. Bright is the one-quarter and one-half mile state bicycle champion.

On next Tuesday night United Brothers' lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F., will elect representatives to the annual session of the grand lodge, which assembles in Savannah in May. The local lodge will also do degree work.

The Macon King's Daughters will have several representatives at the state conference which meets in Augusta tomorrow.

Grand Commander C. M. Wiley, of the grand commandery of Knights Templar, has returned from Columbus, where he made a visit to the local commandery. He says the commandery is in splendid condition, and he greatly enjoyed his visit. The grand commandery hopes to visit every commandery in the state before the annual meeting of the grand commandery.

An entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday afternoon for the benefit of the pansy circle of the Young Ladies' Free Kindergarten. Mr. J. Franklin Caveny, the interesting talker and clever sketch artist, will appear.

"A Girl from Paris" will close the regular season at the Academy of Music on the night of April 13th.

HITS BERNER AGAIN.

Why Did He Not Move Against the Lobbyist When He Had a Chance?

Athens, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—Judge Atkinson has made his speech in Clarke, and the old county is still handsomely in the Candler column. Judge Atkinson yesterday had a crowd numbering about 400., and they gave him a close hearing.

The most striking incident of the speech was the asking of several questions by Mayor Smith. He asked Judge Atkinson why he didn't resign his office, to which the judge replied in an evasive manner. In reference to the stand taken by Mr. Berner, Judge Atkinson stated emphatically that he would support the constitution, and said that by the light of Mr. Berner's record it was not so certain that he would do the same thing. He said the constitution contained a provision against lobbying, and that Mr. Berner swore to uphold that constitution. Why had he been silent so many years if in 1884 there was so much violation of the constitution on that point? He was in that legislature, and knew of the lobbying according to his statement. A resolution from him at that time would have established his sincerity and courage in a matter he now so violently parades before the people when he has become a candidate.

Judge Atkinson declared himself no foe to corporations, but said if elected he would hold them up to the strict letter of the law. Judge Atkinson paid more attention to Mr. Berner in his speech than he did to Colonel Candler. The county of Clarke is counted as overwhelmingly for Candler.

INVITED A ROW.

Unwise Action of the City Council in Granting Liquor Licenses.

Rome, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—There is no end of a row brewing in Rome between the prohibition and anti-prohibition factions over the repeal of a certain city ordinance a few nights ago.

Rome had a bitter fight over the question of prohibition several years ago, resulting in a victory for the anti-prohibitionists. The sentiment was so evenly divided that very strict laws were enacted regarding the sale of whisky, one of the ordinances being that a liquor dealer should obtain the consent of parties on both sides of his place of doing business before opening.

The city council very quietly suspended the rules a few days ago and repealed the ordinance. When the other side found out what had been done a mighty howl was sent up and there are those who predict that Rome will have a readhot prohibition campaign on her hands in less than sixty days as a direct result of this action.

Nearly all citizens deplore the prospect of this kind of an election as it always engenders much hard feeling, but there is no kind of doubt but what the straightout prohibitionists are much worked up.

BLIND TIGER ON WHEELS.

One Man Is Arrested While the Other Escapes on Horseback.

Madison, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—A blind tiger on wheels was captured on the streets of Madison Friday.

Mr. G. W. Holmes, one of the most prominent planters of this county, was accosted by a youth near his home and asked if he would like to buy any whisky. Mr. Holmes declined, but later saw the same party hanging around his hands and on inquiry found that he had sold quite a lot of whisky to them. Holmes immediately came to town and swore out warrants. Shortly afterwards the vender of intoxicants, accompanied by another youth, one in a canvas covered wagon, the other on horseback, rode serenly into town. Sheriff Fears undertook to make the arrest, but the fellow on horseback drew his revolver, put spurs to his horse and escaped. He was pursued for some miles by Constable G. P. Martin, but finally took to the swamp just beyond Hard Labor creek, and Mr. Martin being in a buggy was compelled to abandon the pursuit. His partner, however, was captured and a keg of whisky was found in the wagon. He was lodged in jail and his horses and wagon taken in charge by Sheriff Fears. The names of the parties are Fambrough, now in jail, and Walker, who escaped. They hail from Walton county. Citizens say that the same wagon has been passing through various part of the county for two or three weeks. Several friends of the captured man were in town today, but no bond has yet been made.

THE OAT CROP LARGE.

A Thirty-Acre Field Which Will Give 1,200 Bushels.

Americus, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—The oat crop this year is unusually large and fine for the reason and gives promise of an abundant yield. Jarrett Wilson, a young farmer near Americus, has a field of thirty acres which he thinks will yield 1,200 bushels, or forty bushels per acre. Mr. Wilson bought this tract of land recently and the crop of oats now growing upon it will pay the purchase price of the land and leave a handsome balance besides. The corn crop, as well as oats, is growing finely. Some farmers have already given it the first plowing, the young stalks being from four to six inches in height and growing vigorously.

Military Orders in Rome.

Rome, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—Captain William A. Patton, of the Rome Light Guards, and Captain H. J. Stewart, of the Hill City Cadets, have received orders to increase their enlistments to at least fifty men each. They have had no trouble in doing this. Four times that many volunteers could be secured with little trouble.

The Masonic Jubilee.

Rome, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—Cherokee lodge of Masons has made preparation for 1,000 guests as their big jubilee beginning tomorrow, and it now looks like this occasion will be one of the biggest things of the kind ever attempted in Georgia.

THE FLAG OF SPAIN WILL NOT FLOAT

The Mayor of Brunswick Calls on Vice Consul Torras.

TALKS PLAIN TO THE SPANIARD

Advises Him To Keep Spanish Seamen Inclosed.

THE FLAG MUST NOT BE DISPLAYED AGAIN

It Is Believed That the Intimation Will Have the Desired Effect and There Will Be a Quiet Day.

Brunswick, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—The Spanish flag will not hang out in the breeze here tomorrow.

Mayor Mason, after deliberating over the serious aspect locally, suggested to Spanish Vice Consul Rosendo the advisability of requesting all masters of Spanish vessels in port not to hoist their flags Monday, and not to allow any of the Spanish crews on shore. It is expected that when congress acts on Monday, it will be for war. In such event Mayor Mason fears there may be hostilities shown toward the Spaniards in port. It is evident tonight that all local Spaniards and shipmasters now in port will stick close to their ships on Monday.

Ready for Defense.

Brunswick is delighted over the success of Congressman Brantley's efforts in securing defenses for Brunswick. The good work is the result of unremitting labor on Congressman Brantley's part, and his constituents appreciate it. On Tuesday next a board of naval experts will arrive to inspect the monitor Passaic. They will recommend the Passaic be placed in commission immediately for active service. Brunswick's naval militia are expecting orders to take the Passaic to the Norfolk navy yard at any moment. The reserves are prepared to respond with full ranks to any call for duty.

The Naval Records.

The Georgia naval militia are in another row over the election of battalion officers. This time the trouble is not between Brunswick and Savannah, but between the two Savannah divisions. Military men generally will remember the effort made several months ago to elect battalion officers to govern the two divisions at Brunswick and the two at Savannah. At that time Brunswick contended for the battalion commander and navigator, in view of the fact that the monitor Passaic was stationed here. Savannah claimed they should have the lieutenant commander and navigator if Brunswick was given the commander's places. On these lines the four divisions squabbled for weeks to the disgust of the navy department, which, through Assistant Secretary Roosevelt finally called them down by intimating displeasure.

Recently intimations came that another election would be called. The same old squabbling started again and promised to disrupt the four divisions. As a peaceful solution of the matter the battalion commandership was tendered Lieutenant James S. Wright, of Brunswick's torpedo division. He persistently declined the importunities of the officers. A majority of Brunswick officers then decided upon Lieutenant F. D. Aiken, of Brunswick, for commander; Lieutenant Broughton, of Savannah, for lieutenant commander, and to leave the navigator's position to be filled by competitive examination. News nom comes from Savannah that Lieutenant Colding's friends are trying to run him in to displace Broughton, Colding's votes are in the minority, and Brunswick will never vote for him. The Brunswick seamen consider Broughton the proper man of the two, and will not sanction any other choice made by the division officers. An election has been called for April 12th between 7 and 10 p. m. Efforts are being made to enlist Savannah's seamen on Colding's side, and cause a rupture in the ranks of enlisted men there.

At Brunswick, now that the majority have spoken, Broughton is considered as good as elected, and Colding will never land. In the meantime war is approaching, and the continued row must cease.

They Are Leaving Jekyl.

An exodus of Jekyl island guests has followed the past few days' war scare. Tonight Colonel J. Mason Loomis, of Chicago, formerly with the Twenty-sixth Illinois infantry, passed through Brunswick en route home with his family. Loomis states that several families—the Struthers, Maurices and Bakers—remain but will leave shortly for their respective homes. Many guests departed during the past week. The sentiment of Jekyl islanders is against war. Personally speaking, Loomis states he thinks war at this juncture would be a dreadful crime, that it is unnecessary and would be unjust and unreasonable to force war against Spain for matters which Spain is not accountable for. While past age for active service, he would feel it his duty to aid this government it upholding its honor should war be declared. Loomis states that Jekyl island fortifications are practically assured, and the club property will be protected.

FOR A THIRD TERM.

Mayor Young Is Once More Elected Mayor of Greenesboro.

Greenesboro, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—The election for mayor and aldermen was held here yesterday. There was not any excitement over the election, as there was no opposition to the old board. Edward Young was re-elected mayor and T. B. Rice, J. B. Williams, E. W. Copelan and J. E. Armor, aldermen. This is the third term of Mayor Young and of Aldermen Williams and Copelan and the second term of Aldermen Rice and Armor. The city affairs are in good shape, steady improvements have been made by the board and the people in again indorsing them evidenced their confidence in them and commendation of their official acts.

Columbus Business Men Meet.

Columbus, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—A Bohemian smoker was given at the Rankin house last night by the board of trade and Post C, of the Travelers' Protective Association. Nearly 200 Columbus business men were present and it was a local love feast. It was the biggest rally of Columbusites held in years, and was an enthusiastic success. Toasts were responded to by Mayor L. H. Chappell, Flournoy Crook, H. R. Goetchius, L. F. Garrard, W. A. Wimbish and G. Gunby Jordan. J. A. Kirven was toastmaster. An elegant menu was served. The smoker lasted until the midnight hour.

Primary Declared Void.

Macon, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—On last Wednesday, in the democratic primary in Jones county for ordinary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Roland T. Ross Bonner was nominated over Dumas by 37 majority. Information comes from Jones that Dumas has contested the nomination and the executive committee has declared the primary void, and a general election will occur next Monday. It is presumed that the committee has declared the primary void because there will not be time to decide the contest or hold another primary before next Monday.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery. apr3-tf

TO THE MEMORY OF THE BRAVE

Confederate Veterans To Be Remembered in Greensboro.

SHAFT WHICH WILL BE ERECTED

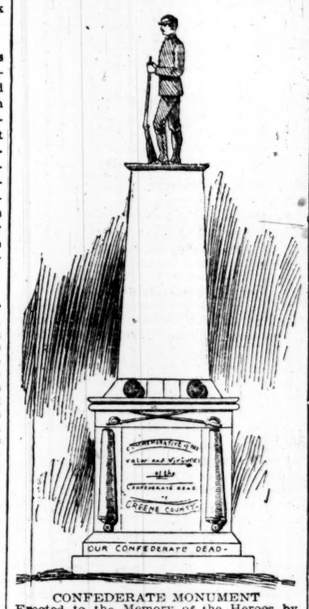
The Work of the Devoted Ladies of the City.

HOW THIS MOVEMENT FIRST ORIGINATED

The Monument Which Is To Be Placed in Position in a Few Days—Spirit Which Moved It Onward.

Greenesboro, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—Preparations are being made in this county for the observance of Memorial Day on the 26th of April, which will make that day one of the most memorable in the history of the county. In addition to the usual exercises which are held upon this day so sacred to the south, a monument commemorative of the brave and patriotic men who followed the fortunes of Lee and Jackson and Gordon and the confederacy during those stormy days of the sixties, will be unveiled.

The exercises attending the unveiling will be upon a plan calculated to make the occasion one long to be remembered. It will



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT
Erected to the Memory of the Heroes by the Ladies of Greenesboro.

be a day in which the veterans will be the honored center. The people will gather from all parts of this section to pay tribute to the heroes of the sixties, and to look for the first time upon the monument erected in honor of them and their comrades by the loving hearts of those whose greatest pride it is to point to their achievements in those dark and stormy days as the richest heritage of a great, loyal and patriotic people.

Honor to the Ladies.

On that day will be considered, too, the commendable spirit which inaugurated the movement to build this monument, and the people and the veterans will pay honor to those patriotic ladies who have so zealously, unselfishly labored, in season and out of season, to secure the fund which was necessary to secure the beautiful monument. It



MRS. HENRY T. LEWIS.

will be an especially proud moment for them when they gaze upon the completed monument and realize their fond hopes and patriotic labors have reached a full fruition.

The story of how the fund to build this monument was raised is an interesting one, and illustrates how a few earnest hearts and tireless brains can bring success in the face of the most discouraging disadvantages.

It has been nearly eight years since the movement looking to the erection of a monument which would perpetuate the memories of the brave men from Greene county who served the confederacy, was inaugurated. About eight years ago a Confederate Veterans' Association was organized in the county, and at one of the first meetings a



MRS. E. D. JONES.

young lady of this county, Miss Eudora Dolvin, now editress of The Union Point Review, sent a contribution and requested that the association keep it as a nucleus for a monument to them and their comrades. Each year since that time Miss Dolvin has sent a similar contribution, and to her is due the honor of making the first contribution to the monument fund.

At the meetings of the veterans the matter of erecting the monument was discussed. The ladies of the county became interested in the matter. They appreciated the fact that the most sacred recollections of the past would be perpetuated in this way; that the memories of their husbands and their brothers and fathers would be kept green; that the young people of the county would have before them an object which would stimulate in them a feeling of pride for their forefathers and of love and patri-



MRS. J. T. BRYSON.

otism for their section. They felt also that it would be a labor of love to thus show their devotion to the cause that is sacred and to the men who shed luster upon that cause.

The Work Begun.

When the veterans' association called their attention to it, the ladies nobly responded, and the work of securing the fund was earnestly begun. At a meeting of the veterans a committee of ladies was appointed for the purpose of soliciting contributions. This committee was appointed by Judge Columbus Heard, then president of the veterans, and was composed of ladies well known throughout the country and state for their energy, earnestness and patriotic love for the confederacy. This committee consisted of Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, chairman, and Mrs. J. B. Park, Jr., Mrs. J. T. Bryson, Mrs. E. D. Jones, Mrs. J. R. Robins and Mrs. Henry T. Lewis.

These ladies went earnestly to work to raise the necessary funds. The citizens of the county were appealed to, and a handsome sum was contributed by the citizens. But these ladies were determined that the monument which they would build should be one of the handsomest in the state, and that it should be one which would be a proper tribute to the heroes whom they were to honor, and would be a credit to the county. Inspired with this feeling they gave entertainments of different kinds and received from their friends in other counties liberal contributions. The fund grew steadily under their efforts and about a year ago they decided that enough had already been raised to authorize them to secure plans and bids of the building of the monument. Mrs. Henry T. Lewis was made chairman of the committee to select the design, and sculptors from different cities of the state submitted draughts and plans. After some time the contract was awarded to Mr. C. F. Kohlruss, of



MRS. JENNIE HART SIBLEY.

Augusta. The work of the sculptor was at once begun and is now rapidly nearing completion. It will be ready, unless something unforeseen happens, for the unveiling on the 26th of April.

After the contract was awarded, the ladies continued to work with renewed vigor and the contributions steadily increased, until now all the money has been raised with the exception of about $100.

The Monument Described.

The monument, as above stated, will be one of the handsomest in the state. The monument proper will be of the best Georgia blue granite, highely finished. The base of the monument is seven feet square on the first step, and six feet square on the second step. The dimensions named in the contract are as follows: Solid base of monument 5x5x1-2, second base 3-3x1-2-8x1-2, die 2-8x2-8x3-4, plinth 2-4x2-4x4-0, columns 1-8x1-8x5-0, cap 2-4x2-4x1-0, plinth 1-8x1-8x0-8.

At the base of the monument, in raised letters, in the inscription, "Our Confederate Dead." The other inscriptions are, on the front: "Commemorative of the Valor and Virtues of the Confederate Dead of Greene County." On the opposite side: "Faithful



MRS. JAMES B. PARK, JR.

Unto Death." The other sides bear the inscription, "1861-1865. Erected by the Women of Greene County."

The entire height of the monument is to be twenty-five feet. There are two bases of granite, and these are to be raised on sod two and a half feet above the level of the ground. Arbound it is to be a coping of granite twelve feet square. The monument is supported upon the second base by four cannon, one at each corner, and a cannon ball also at each corner. A marble statue of a confederate private at parade rest is at the top. This statue is of white Italian marble and is six feet in height. Everything about the monument is to be highly finished, and completed it will cost $1,200. The location has not yet been definitely decided upon, but it is probable that it will be placed in the public square at Greenesboro.

The arrangements for the unveiling, as above stated, are being made by the ladies of the committee, assisted by the Confederate Veterans' Association. It is proposed to make it an important day in Greenesboro, and the homes of our people will be thrown open to the veterans and others who are expected to attend. Mrs Harold Lamb, of Augusta, the daughter of Mrs. Sibley, has been selected to unveil the monument. She is one of the most accomplished ladies of the state and the honor could not have been more worthily bestowed.

Gordon To Speak.

The oration for the occasion will be delivered by General John B. Gordon, should his health permit, and if not then it is hoped General Clement A. Evans will supply his place. The speaker will be introduced by Justice Henry T. Lewis. The presence of General Evans and General Gordon will bring to Greenesboro an immense gathering of the veterans. Greene county furnished some of the best troops who served under these distinguished leaders, and they will receive an ovation from the old soldiers and from the people who are proud to honor these illustrious sons of the south.

The veteran associations from the adjoining counties will be invited to be present, and every honor possible will be shown to the heroes of the sixties.

The ladies and the others who have labored so earnestly to raise the fund to build this monument are due and they receive the warmest praise from our people, and especially from the old soldiers whose deeds of patriotism and valor, whose sufferings and privations, whose loyalty and devotion, are thus commemorated.



325-329 Peachtree Street.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR AN EASTER NEST

of good things for a substantial an dainty meal? Then come to our sto where we have provided all the de! cies of the season in our line, and will have the freshest of new laid duck, goose or hen's eggs, to dye for your Easter breakfast, and sweetest butter in the city.

A. W. FARLINGER.

For Sale at Auction, Without Reserve, BANK AND OFFICE BUILDING,

——24 South PryorStreet,——

Tuesday, April 5th, 1898, at 12 o'Clock.

Rare Chance for Investors. Within Three Hundred Feet of Center of City

Will be sold before the courthouse door without reserve to highest bidder, under decree of the United States court, the well-known Kenny Building, recently occupied by the Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company; fronting on South Pryor street 22 feet and running back east 71 feet along 20-foot alley; the double front and abundant light giving it for an office building advantages offered by no other property on the market.

The Building is two-story, with good basement and is comparatively new, having been rebuilt only a few years ago.

Terms: Sale is under decree of court and terms are cash, but prospective buyers can arrange for one-half to two-thirds of purchase price by calling the day of sale on GEORGIA LOAN, SAVINGS AND BANKING COMPANY

John Oliver, President, 410 Gould Building.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Memorial Day and the Orphans Take Up the Day.

Augusta, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—There was but one session of the convention of Georgia Baptists today. It was known as the memorial session, and was held in the First Baptist church at 4:30 o'clock, Governor Northen presiding. The session was in honor of the ministers of the convention who had died since the last session.

After preliminary services of song and prayer, Rev. Dr. Spalding read the list of ministers who had died during the past year, the names being embodied in the following report of the committee:

"So far as your committee has been able to ascertain, the following list embraces all the ministers connected with the convention who have died during the present conventional year: Brethren J. J. Andrews, of Summerville; R. H. Bullock, of Chipling; W. W. Ferguson, of Atlanta; William Franklin, of Clarksville; O. P. Harrle, of Crawford; Gilford Lastinger, of Coffee; P. J. Pilcher, of Stellaville; W. F. Stark, of Harmony Grove; W. J. Verdery, of Martinomy; S. L. Roney, of Hepzibah association, and J. L. Goodwin, of Houston association.

"These brethren having fought the good fight, finished their course and kept the faith, have been called to their eternal reward. While the church on earth is made poorer by the withdrawal of their visible presence and the cessation of their labors, at the same time it enjoys the precious fruits of their toils, while heaven is made richer by this addition to the general assembly and church of the first born.

"This convention hereby expresses its sense of loss in the death of these brethren, and tenders its sympathy to the bereaved churches, and especially to the afflicted families of the deceased.

"A. J. Battle, chairman, A. T. Spalding, H. H. Hickman, J. H. Hall, John F. Eden."

Dr. Spalding spoke briefly upon the great loss sustained by the church in the death of these men who had fought valiantly the battle of life and had gone to the reward of the victor. He was followed by Judge A. D. Freeman, of Newnan, who eulogized the man of God, who, by virtue of his call, was entitled to the highest respect and greatest support of their brethren. Dr. I. J. VanNess, editor of The Index, spoke of the work done by the ministers in obscure places. He believed in the providence of obscurity. As there are two kinds of farming, intensive and extensive, there are two kinds of religion—the intensive work done in the little town and church with few members is as true ministry as the extensive work done in the magnificent buildings of the great cities.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. After the memorial services were concluded the convention entered upon the consideration of the report of the committee on the orphans' home.

Moderator Northen introduced the subject with a feeling reference to the orphans left by departed preachers. After the reading of the report by Dr. White, chairman of the committee, President Northen introduced Rev. R. H. Smith, of Gainesville, agent for the Atlanta orphans home. Mr. Smith said that today there were 219 Baptist orphans in the homes of Georgia. The Catholics have several homes, the Episcopalians, the Jews and negroes also have homes. Why, then, should not the Baptists, who pay 57 per cent of all taxes in Georgia, have a Baptist home for orphans who are in families where they are not really welcome.

"I charge you, pastors," said he, "to inform every nook and corner of Georgia that the home will take orphan children just as long as there is any room left in the building. Awake, you Baptists of Georgia, the caring for the orphans is as truly a work of God as is the care of Mercer university or of any other work you do."

The remarks of Mr. Smith were very earnest and tender, and brought tears to many eyes. He was followed by a loving appeal from Dr. McDonald, of Atlanta, after which a collection was taken up and $200 was raised for the orphanage. The report requested that a committee of five be appointed to determine what should be done in behalf of the orphans' home, said committee to report at next meeing of the convention. This recommendation was adopted. The convention adjourned to meet tomorrow at 9 o'clock for the closing session. All the pulpits in Augusta were filled today by visiting Baptist ministers, and all the local preachers had a rest. Atlanta was well represented in the churches. Dr. Landrum preached at night in the First Baptist church; Rev. E. R. Carswell in the Second Baptist; Dr. Bell in Curtis Baptist; Rev. Alex W. Beaker in the Second Presbyterian; Dr. Broughton in St. John's Methodist; at Hepzibah, Rev. N. B. O'Kelly. In the colored churches Rev. Dr. Spalding at Tabernacle Baptist, and Dr. Tichenor at Springfield Baptist. The whole day had been an ideal spring day, and the convention has had perfect weather throughout its sessions.

THE VALUE OF NAVIGATION.

What Hawkinsville Has Gained by Her River Fleet.

Hawkinsville, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—A sight that had probably never been witnessed by any citizen of Hawkinsville before was seen here recently.

There were tied up at the docks here on the Ocmulgee river four steamboats, the government snag boat Satilla, the City of Macon, the City of Hawkinsville and the Little William.

Aside from presenting a novel scene it was significant to the citizens of this city from a commercial point of view because it presents the possibilities of navigation on this stream.

The carriage capacity of the three last named boats is respectively 113, 328 and 155 tons, or nearly sixty car loads.

These boats can each make a trip to Brunswick and return once a week. At this rate all the freight coming to Hawkinsville from the eastern markets can be handled by water route, being taken from the Mallory line at Brunswick. Transversely the 18,000 bales of cotton marketed here annually could be conveyed to the coast without ever being touched by a railroad and the rate on cotton from this place to the coast would be much less than at present.

In 1896 the City of Hawkinsville made a trip to Savannah with cotton and soon after that a reduction of 35 cents per bale was made by the railroads.

However, this cotton rate was soon sacrificed in order to secure a rate on goods from the western markets, viz: the roads agreeing to make a certain rate in consideration that the boats haul no more cotton. It is stated now that those mostly interested in the cotton rate are determined to push this feature of the river navigation and will put on other boats sufficient to handle the entire crop if necessary to obtain the rate desired.

As an instance of what this river navigation is doing for Hawkinsville may be cited the instance of the shipment of 260 barrels of cotton seed oil from this place on the City of Macon, via Brunswick to New York, at a rate of $1 per barrel, the rate heretofore having been $1.45, producing a clear saving to the mill here of $117 on the 260 barrels.

Besides bringing merchandise from the coast to the different towns along the banks of the Ocmulgee and carrying cotton to the coast there are thousands of barrels of naval stores manufactured along the banks of this river which the boats have heretofore picked up and delivered to the railroads that cross the river at various points. There is abounds, also, in the swamps of this river—especially from Macon to several miles below Hawkinsville—immense quantities of various specimens of valuable woods, such as cypress, oak, poplar, hickory, etc., and below Hawkinsville is added the choicest quantity of long leaf pine, all of which must eventually be brought to the markets and shipping points by these boats.

The presence of the Ocmulgee and natural advantages afforded by it to this section doubtless accounts for the people of Hawkinsville never having taken any active interest in having built a railroad from here toward south Georgia.

FIRE DISCOVERED ON STEAMSHIP

City of Macon, of the Ocean Company, Runs Ashore.

Savannah, Ga., April 3.—The Ocean Steamship Company steamer, City of Macon, Captain Savage, bound from Boston via New York for this port, was discovered on fire at 2:30 o'clock last night while off Martin's industry lightship, eighteen miles north of Tybee.

A stream was immediately turned in the forward hold, where the fire was located, and the ship was headed for Tybee with all speed. She arrived at Tybee roads early this morning and signaled the tug Cynthia, which was on that station, to come to her assistance. The tug immediately began to pump water into the hold and a telephone message was sent up to Sayannah for further assistance. About 4 o'clock the tug Paulsen arrived at the scene and added two streams. Soon after it was decided to take the ship up the river, and she was run ashore, stern foremost, opposite the quarantine station. Then the tugs continued pumping water into the forward compartment and the bins were flooded and the fire got under control.

The tug Paulsen brought the City of Macon's passengers, about twenty-five in number, to the city. There was no excitement on board the steamer during the night.

At 8 o'clock tonight it is reported that the fire is out and the tugs are pumping the water out of her flooded compartments. She will probably get up to the city early tomorrow morning. The cargo in the forward compartment, which consisted of general merchandise, is a total loss. The ship is said to be uninjured.

Death of Mr. Loyless.

Cocaran, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—H. M. Loyless, a prominent warehouse man and leading citizen, died last night, aged sixty-six years.

Bank of Crawfordville.

Crawfordville, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—Crawfordville will have a bank soon. A meeting of those who subscribed to the capital stock was held yesterday. John F. Holden was elected president, J. A. Kendrick, vice president; M. F. Griffith, cashier, and Roger T. Brooke assistant cashier. The capital stock will be $25,000 and all of the shares have been taken by citizens of Telfair county.

Heard Court at Work.

Franklin, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—As was predicted the jury after being out only a few minutes in the case of the state against A. J. Kitchens, charged with murder of James Pope, returned a verdict of not guilty. The court then took up the case of the state against Mose Owensby, colored, charged with the murder of another negro, Bill Dyer, several months ago. The evidence is all in.

Fire in Harmony Grove.

Harmony Grove, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—Harmony Grove had a small fire early yesterday morning. The workshop owned by Mr. Littleton Barber, on South Broad street, was discovered on fire and was totally consumed before it could be extinguished. Loss about $300.

The Constitution.

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The traveling agents of The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overby and Charles H. Donnelly.

Constitution building, traveling managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., April 4, 1898.

The Soldiers' Home.

It is needless to mince matters relating to the building which was erected near this city as a home for disabled and indigent veterans of the confederate army. The record which the legislature made in refusing to accept it for the purposes to which it was dedicated by the contributions of those who built it, is nothing less than a blot on the fair name of the state.

It may be that those who were instrumental in defeating the purposes of those who contributed to the building of the home are proud of the work they have accomplished. We sincerely hope so, for if the act is to be justified at all, pride in it by its authors is the first and most necessary step.

It is not necessary to recall what arguments were employed by those who defeated the objects for which the home was built. Economy was one of them, and it has proved to be a boomerang, for the defeat of the measure accepting the home has resulted in expenditures many times larger. As one of the results of this special brand of economy, the taxes the people of Georgia have to pay have been doubled since the Soldiers' home was rejected.

We are perfectly willing to admit that all this is the result of statesmanship; but we think the people of Georgia will agree with us that statesmanship of that kind comes high.

The home for disabled veterans, which the people of Georgia, liberally aided by outsiders, erected by their voluntary subscriptions, has now reached a crisis in its history. The commissioners, who have charge of the home, decided some time ago to put an end to a situation altogether discreditable by selling it, and the sale has been advertised to take place tomorrow. The site, the building itself, and all the surroundings, being entirely worthy of the patriotic purposes for which the home was designed, combine to make the property a very desirable investment. Should the sale take place under ordinary conditions, the property would be snapped up by those who make it a business to see that desirable real estate in Atlanta does not go begging.

But it is to be hoped that the sale, should the matter be forced to such a conclusion, will not take place under ordinary conditions. The Daughters of the Confederacy are taking a very lively interest in the matter. On Saturday a committee representing that patriotic organization met with the Soldiers' home commission for the purpose of discovering and discussing some plan whereby the home may be saved. In yesterday's Constitution, the details of the consultation were printed, and the suggestion held out that a solution would be found at another consultation to be held today.

Let us hope that such will be the case. The home, as it stands, and for the purposes to which it was dedicated, represents the sentiment of the people of Georgia in concrete form. The legislature did not regard it in that light, but the legislature did not represent the people in the matter; nor did it represent the people when, with arguments in behalf of economy, it proceeded to double by degrees the tax levies which the people have to pay.

Just now it seems to be the purpose of the Daughters of the Confederacy to bid in the building at the sale tomorrow and then gradually extinguish the indebtedness during the next twelve months. Should this plan prevail, it is very unlikely that any one can be found who, for purposes of speculation or investment, will undertake to interpose between the Daughters of the Confederacy and their patriotic desires.

It cannot be stated too emphatically that it would be a disgrace to the state for the home to be sold for any other purpose than that for which it was intended. The ladies representing the Daughters of the Confederacy should not and are not likely to have any competitor when they make their proposed bid of a sum sufficient to cover the notes now held against the home.

Let them have the home! They will take it and maintain it!

Do We Need St. Thomas?

While the announcement which came from Washington some two or three days ago to the effect that the United States government had purchased the island of St. Thomas in the immediate neighborhood of Porto Rico, turns out to be incorrect, still there are several leading newspapers throughout the north and east which are urging upon the government the advisability of acquiring this island at once.

St. Thomas belongs to Denmark. We thought of buying it some thirty years ago, but on account of the price which Denmark put upon it we decided to let the matter drop. She then wanted $7,500,000 for the island, but now she is willing to part with it for $5,000,000.

The reason why Denmark is willing to sell the island is that she has no colonial aspirations; and besides, the island is several thousand miles removed from her. On account of its extreme distance she cannot look after it with ease.

But while to Denmark the island is comparatively unimportant, it is urged that to us its acquisition, especially at this time, is of the greatest consequence. St. Thomas is only forty miles from Porto Rico, and the newspapers which advocate its purchase contend that in the present crisis its possession would be of paramount advantage to us since we could establish thereon a much needed coaling station in the Caribbean sea, besides securing a most excellent base for naval operations against Porto Rico.

Without taking either one side or the other, we merely call attention to the arguments which are being made at this time for the purchase of St. Thomas. The matter should be thoroughly investigated, and if the island is necessary to the protection of our interests, we ought to have it—otherwise not.

Spain's Difficulties.

The position of the Spanish ministry is not a pleasant one at this moment. The complications in which it finds itself entangled have been brought on by the Spaniards themselves. Their course with respect to Cuba has been their course with all the rich possessions which they have lost. It is a policy that belongs to their character, and it stands out in their history. There are many thoughtful men in Spain; there may be a few statesmen; but they are handicapped by their environment. They are the victims of a policy inherited from the past which now threatens to exterminate the last vestige of their power outside of their peninsula.

We have no doubt that Sagasta is shrewd enough to comply with such demands as Mr. McKinley is said to have made. He would be willing to part with Cuba rather than enter into a war which is sure to leave his nation, if such it can be called, a hopeless wreck financially and politically. But he dare not betray even a disposition to do so. The insufferable pride and self-conceit of the Spaniards stand in the way. The people are torn by dissensions among themselves. The Carlists threaten from the mountains, the republicans stand ready to act, and Weyler shows himself disposed to declare himself dictator.

Consequently, the surrender of Cuba would mean the destruction not only of the cabinet, but of the dynasty. The little king and his mother are even now prepared to fly at a moment's notice. On the other hand, a hopeless war with the United States would prove ruinous to all the interests of Spain.

Well, as men sow, so shall they reap, and the bones of the victims of Spanish cruelty are rising and turning into dragons to pursue the wretched nation.

The Stars and Stripes.

Every loyal and patriotic citizen must applaud the action of the public buildings and grounds committee of the city council in recommending that the flag of the United States be hoisted upon every public school building in the city.

The sentiment which underlies this timely action is in harmonious accord with the spirit of the hour, and appeals to universal favor. With the probability of war confronting us our interest in the emblem which symbolizes our national existence is intensified and strengthened. In seasons of tranquillity we ofttimes look upon it with indifference, and not until its folds are threatened by the foreign enemy do we fully realize the warmth of our affection for it.

In the present crisis our latent patriotism is profoundly stirred. We look upon the stars and stripes with deeper pride and reverence than ever. We perceive more beauty in its colors and appreciate more fully the blessings which it symbolizes. Every chord within us is touched into electric thrill by the spectacle which it presents.

But we should not wait for seasons of distress to come before giving evidence of our devotion to the country's flag. We should manifest this feeling constantly, for it contains the spirit of loyal citizenship. In hoisting the flag over our public school buildings we will accomplish much toward arousing in the hearts of our young people the fires of patriotism and devotion to the nation's ensign; and the action of the public buildings and grounds committee in making this wise recommendation will meet with cordial approval. By all means, the stars and stripes should float over the heads of our public school children.

It is worthy of note, in this connection, that this movement was begun by the students of the Boys' High school, who three weeks ago raised a fund among themselves for the purchase of a flag for their splendid building.

The Demands of Textile Education.

At a recent meeting of the Watauga Club, of Raleigh, N. C., the urgent need of schools for textile education in the south was discussed fully. Some of the arguments brought forward at this meeting deserve special study, and perhaps the best summary of these arguments which can be made is contained in the following paragraph taken from one of the papers read before the club:

The apprentice system is a thing of the past, and will never be revived. The great revolution wrought by steam and electric machinery in all branches of mill operations has made high-grade technical training an absolute necessity, and in order to develop efficient managers of men and machinery, the groundwork for his training and education must hereafter be obtained in industrial or technical schools, in the same way that men are prepared by special training to eventually occupy high positions in law and medicine. The employment of a boy or man on a special machine will seldom develop a leader or manager, without some previous instruction on general subjects.

In connection with the effort which is now being made to raise $10,000 by popular subscription in order to make available the like sum appropriated by the state legislature to the Georgia School of Technology for the purpose of equipping a textile department in connection with that institution, we heartily commend the foregoing paragraph to the consideration of our enterprising business men. If the south expects to outstrip New England in the cotton industry she cannot afford to ignore the demands which textile education makes upon her.

The small merchants of Chicago propose to combine and start a department store of their own. Thus we move toward the socialistic point of non-competition so frequently denounced by the non-competitive trusts.

Now, then, what will happen today? Well, Mr. Hanna will dine at the white house, as usual, and Mr. Reed's wooden men will nod when he nods. This is called a crisis.

The sultan has married off one of his daughters. He has other girls whom he could spare, for he is a man with a large family.

It seems that Mr. McKinley has demanded an armistice after all. And the demand has been made without consulting the Cubans.

Our Chauncey Depew is a bigger man than ever. He is now at the head of all the Vanderbilt railways, and is thus equipped to make after-dinner speeches in a great many towns not heretofore included in his programme.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer observes that the military hero has not lacked for substantial evidence of this country's appreciation. The American people, though they have been devoted to the arts of peace, rather than to the arts of war, says this observant newspaper, "have ever reserved the chief place in their regard for their foremost defenders. They have never engaged in a conflict of any magnitude without making a leading general of it their president. They made George Washington president because of what he did in the revolution. They made Andrew Jackson president because of the first Seminole war and his victory at New Orleans. They made William Henry Harrison president because of Tippecanoe and services in the war of 1812 as commander of the army of the northwest. They made Zachary Taylor president because of Buena Vista, where he vanquished Santa Ana though outnumbered four to one. They nominated Winfield Scott as a candidate for president because of his eminence as a soldier, and, though defeated, his defeat was compassed by Franklin Pierce, who had served in the Mexican war as a general officer. They made Ulysses S. Grant president because he crushed the rebellion. It is said that William Tecumseh Sherman would have received a presidential nomination but for his refusal to allow his name to be considered. Hancock, a soldier, was defeated for the presidency, but by Garfield, a soldier. Who can doubt, if there should be another war, that history would repeat itself? Surely, some officer of the army or some officer of the navy, now comparatively unknown, would be a hero of it, and would for a time overshadow in public interest everybody else, however prominent in civil walks. A war with Spain now would be likely to end just about the right time to make the victorious chief a candidate for the presidency in 1900. If there be anyone who has been hoping that he may be elected or nominated two years hence, doubtless he has not failed to think of this."

In the current issue of The Chattanooga Tradesman the following interesting account is given of the history of ice-making, which seems to have originated in India:

"The most ancient method of making ice is practiced in India. Holes are made in the ground, dry straw is put at the bottom of these, and on it, at the close of the day, are placed pans of water, which are left until the next morning, when the ice that is found within the pans is collected. This industry is carried on only in districts where the ground is dry and will readily absorb the vapor given off from the water in the pans. The freezing, of course, is due to the great amount of heat absorbed by the vapor in passing from its liquid to its gaseous form. Another process was practiced in the days of ancient Rome, when the wealthy are said to have had their wines cooled by having the bottles placed in water into which saltpeter was thrown, the bottles being the while rotated. Dr. Cullen, in 1755, discovered that the evaporation of water could be facilitated by the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere, and that by doing this water could be frozen. Nairn, in 1777, discovered that sulphuric acid would absorb the vapor of water if placed in a second vessel separate from that containing the water, but connected with it. This discovery he put to use in 1810 by constructing an apparatus for absorbing the vapor of the water that it was desired to cool or freeze. This apparatus greatly facilitated the freezing operations of a vacuum freezing machine. Jacob Perkins was the father of what is now known as the compression system, having invented the first machine of the kind in 1834, and these machines, improved, are at the present day more in use than any other."

SOME RECENT INVENTIONS.

A new toy for the children is a bowling alley, in which the pins are set at one end of a long wooden gallery, with a spring gun to propel the balls against the pins.

The back of a newly designed brush is provided with a receptacle for the comb, with a flush lid sliding into grooves to cover it and a mirror is set in the bottom of the compartment.

An Australian has patented a necktie which has a number of buttonholes worked in the neckband at short distances apart, one of which is fastened to the collar button when the tie is adjusted.

Hand saws are prevented from sticking in the piece of wood which is being cut by a new oiler which is set in a recess in the handle and discharges a small quantity of oil on the blade and into the slot at each downward cut.

In a new baby carriage the sides and ends of the body are formed of small metal strips pivoted together at the ends to fold up, with the bottom of the truck made in sections, which are hinged together, the whole carriage being contained in a space about as large across as the wheels when it is folded.

Lamps will not explode or take fire when overturned if a new attachment is used, consisting of a weighted or spring lever in the bottom of the lamp, to drop downward as soon as the lamp base is tipped from the table, a chain being fastened to the lever to operate an extinguisher on the top of the wick tube.

A Michigan man has patented a handy cuffholder in which a wire rod is fitted with a spring clamp at one end for attachment to the shirt sleeve, with the other end twisted into a spiral to be inserted into the cuff buttonhole.

Too Costly.

From Household Words.

A countryman walked into a western newspaper office to advertise the death of a relative.

"What is your charge?" he asked of the clerk.

"We charge $2 an inch."

"Oh," said the countryman, "I cannot afford that. My relative was six feet three inches."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

An Inexperienced Patriot.

'Course, I'm with the country,
Ef we must recruit;
Only trouble 'bout it is—
Dunno how ter shoot!

'Course, I'd like ter foller
Whar the fightin' is,
Only trouble 'bout it—
Got the rheumatiz!

Ain't afeard o' thunder—
Don't want war-release,
Trouble is—I'm under
Bonds ter keep the peace!

From Sumter ter Savanny
Boys has lost their wits;
Ruther work fer Fanny
Than fight like rip with Fitz!

* * * * *

Literary Notes from Billville.

It is pleasant, in these stirring war times, to turn to literary pastures and grass in green meadows. The following items were handed in by our literary reporter:

One of our leading literary men was seized with cramp in his arms while washing his shirt for the Annual Strawberry Celebration.

The janitor of the town hall, who is a Yell graduate, has completed a serial story which he is anxious to exchange for a week's groceries.

A literary swimming match for the benefit of the American navy is scheduled for Wednesday next.

Four literary mules, that formerly hauled The Billville Magazine to the depot, have been purchased by the government.

All of our authors are hard at work in the fields. They are paying considerable attention to cereals.

* * * * *

Taking It Easy.

Never liked the shade enough
Ter git out o' the sun;
Never run fer office—
(Ruther walk than run.)

Allers feelin' satisfied
With summertime or fall;
Allers tak it easy,
An' never tak it all.

Other folks a-howlin'
From the east ter west;
Too much work in growin'—
I lean back and rest!

* * * * *

The Deacon's Determination.

"No," said the old deacon, "I ain't gwine ter de war—not ef I knows it! I got a duty ter perform right heah. Dat duty is ter de Lawd; en de Lawd mus' be served fust. It ain't gwine ter be sich a easy war ez you think fer, en I's gwine ter take a heap er studdy prayin' ter make de Americans win right off, en ez prayin' is my business, I gwine at it, en I'll keep it up twell de war come ter a eend."

"But," suggested a brother deacon, "s'pose dey ketch you a-prayin', en try ter run you ter de front?"

"De man whut does dat," said the deacon, with emphasis, "will git his d—n head chopped off—dat's whut!"

* * * * *

Edgar Saltus has this charming love lilt in Collier's Weekly:

"The hours I spent with thee, dear heart,
Are as a string of pearls to me;
I count them over, every one apart,
My rosary.

"Each hour a pearl, each pearl a prayer,
To still a heart in absence wrung;
I tell each bead unto the end and there
A cross is hung.

"Oh, memories that bless—and burn!
Oh, barren gain—and bitter loss!
I kiss each bead and strive at last to learn
To kiss the cross,
Sweetheart,
To kiss the cross."

* * * * *

Hundreds of patriotic poems in the newspapers everywhere, and even the magazines are taking a shy at them; but nothing yet as fine as this:

"Come with the weapons at your call—
With musket, pike, or knife;
He wields the deadliest blade of all
Who lightest holds his life.
The arm that drives its unbought blows
With all a patriot's scorn,
Might brain a tyrant with a rose
Or stab him with a thorn!"

That was written by Henry Timrod.

* * * * *

James R. Randall intends that his fame shall rest on "Maryland, My Maryland," and yet, if a spark of the old-time fire still twinkles, he has a fine opportunity to sail in with a national battle hymn. If one is really needed, it is evident from the published efforts of a hundred bards that the right singer hasn't arrived yet. Below is a sample of some of the work appearing in the name of "America":

"Avenge! Avenge! Avenge
The blood of patriot-sons!
Unfurl the glorious stars and stripes,
And stand ye by the guns!
Stand fast, until the very last
Degenerate Spaniard runs!"

That would hardly pass as an example of lyric patriotism in the school readers.

* * * * *

Spain says she'll fight "for honor." But the opinion prevails that she won't fight long after the Americans jump on her.

* * * * *

An exchange says: "The war correspondents are lying low."

That is news; for they invariably lie at a high rate. F. L. S.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If your writing ink is too thick add a few drops of vinegar, and shake the bottle well.

To keep cheese moist, wrap it in a cloth dampened with vinegar, and place a dry cloth over this.

Nothing will so quickly remove stains from eggshells as wiping them with a cloth wet with vinegar.

Portieres are hung in long straight folds; any extra length at the top being allowed to hang over for a valence.

Heavy curtains of brocade or silk tapestry will give better effects if used beside lace ones—that is, to have the portieres contrast with the window draperies.

In the polishing of brass during the spring cleaning, vinegar will prove one of the best cleansers, mixed with a little salt, and then washed off thoroughly before the dry polish.

Mix the stove polish with vinegar, and it will work better and give a better polish than when mixed with sugar, alum, or the half-dozen other things usually recommended for this purpose.

Curtain poles match the wood work of the room or its furnishings. Brass ones are quite passe. Sash curtains are run on a rod in a casing, and only long curtains are pinned to rings on a pole.

Tell-Tale Shoes and Hair.

From The Chicago News.

One can always tell if a woman is of gentle birth by the texture of the hair. The finer it is, the higher born is she. Her mode of life is easily seen from her hair, for the finest hair is never really glossy without careful training. Coarse hair will never become glossy.

Curly hair indicates a poetic, graceful nature. The closer the ends of the hair lie together the greater the intellectual power of the owner. Women with straight and soft hair have greater force of character than those whose hair is curly. Black, lusterless hair indicates jealousy and treachery. Rough and uneven hair shows an unbalanced character and all criminals have hair which is broken and split.

The lighter in color the hair is, the more sensitive and touchy is the owner, except in rare cases, where perfect health is enjoyed. Any shade of brown hair is good, for brown hair usually covers a wealth of common sense, reason and judgment. Red-haired women are quick and clever, too impulsive, perhaps, but sincere and worthy of trust.

One can safely choose a friend by observing his shoes. If after a couple of months' wear the soles and heels are worn evenly, you may know the owner is a resolute business man or a genial, pleasant woman with a clear head. If the sole is worn on the outside, the wearer is capricious, self-willed, uncertain and adventurous.

The way people walk is an unerring guide to character. A weak and hesitating person wears his shoes on the inner side, while a cheerful, light-hearted person walks with an elastic step, and wears the soles of his shoes evenly. The shoe kicked out in the heels denotes depression. Never have anything to say to a lover who laces his boots very, very tight, for he will be stingy and horrid toward his wife. Easily laced shoes mean that he will be kind and attentive, but careless lacing shows a man to be a villain, so give him a wide berth.

Uncle Sam in War.

From The Mexico Two Republics.

Speaking of war prompts the reflection that Uncle Sam has been uniformly successful every time he has appealed to the sword.

In the 122 years of his existence he has waged five wars—the war of the revolution, the war of 1812, the war with the Barbary states, the Mexican war and the war for the union. The various brushes he has had with the Indians were mere incidents. In every one of these wars the stars and stripes have been triumphant. In the war with the Barbary states Uncle Sam was a long way from his base of supplies, and the Barbary States were backed by the moral support of Great Britain, and yet Uncle Sam cleaned up those pirates so thoroughly that the Mediterranean sea became as free from their attacks as is one of the American inland seas. The war of the revolution and the war of 1812 were fought against tremendous odds, and yet the United States won. In the same period, or since the beginning of the United States independence, England has carried on six wars, two of which, that of the colonies and the war of 1812, were lost by her. France lost two wars in the same period, the war with the allied powers and the Franco-Prussian war. Prussia, out of five wars in that period, lost two. Austria lost three, Russia two and Spain every war she undertook except the ten years' war in Cuba, which she never did admit was anything more than an insurrection, and which she quelled by false promises.

Uncle Sam is not likely to break his record of success in the impending brush if the brush comes.

Perplexed Ticket Seller.

From The Chicago Journal.

The other day a man rushed into the main offices of the Chicago and Alton railroad and asked for the passenger department. He was referred to E. L. Bevington, the chief clerk. He wanted a ticket, but was so out of breath it took him some time to express himself.

"Quebec," he finally said. "That's where I'm going. I want to take a train that'll get me there at 18 o'clock next Saturday."

"Eighteen o'clock!" exclaimed Bevington. "What do you mean?"

"Just what I say—18 o'clock. I must be in Quebec before Sunday."

Bevington hesitated. The man looked rational enough, but the chief clerk thought it would be a safe thing to notify the police—he had heard about the antics of escaped maniacs, and wasn't longing for any unusual experiences with one.

He first consulted fellow clerks, however, and some one in the office remarked that one road in Canada, the Intercolonial, with connections in this country, still preserved the system of designating the hour of day by counting from one to twenty-four. A time table was hunted up, and, sure enough, there was a train arriving at Quebec at 18 o'clock daily.

"I'm sorry, sir," said Bevington as he returned to the waiting visitor, with a polite smile, as though he had always known about the Intercolonial and its odd system of time tables, "but our road doesn't connect with the Intercolonial. I'll have to refer you to a road that does."

And he did, without exhibiting his embarrassment to the traveler.

He Betrayed Himself.

From The Washington Star.

"I am very much inclined to suspect that you misled me when you said you had experience on the stage," remarked the stage manager of the Dashing Daisies Burlesque Company.

"Why, isn't my work satisfactory?" inquired the comedian.

"Yes. But you took it very good-naturedly when the manager said he'd pay you part of your salary now and the rest later."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

From The Chicago News.

Astronomy interests fewer people than gastronomy does.

Solitaire is one of the few games that two can't play at.

That $50,000,000 seems to be the silver lining to the war cloud.

The cyclist who gets caught in a storm may have seen better days.

The man who is unable to work and smoke at the same time usually smokes.

The new crop of maple sugar will probably be made of the same ingredients.

It doesn't matter if beauty is only skin deep as long as the skin is worn outside.

Every man may have his price, but it is always greater than his neighbor thinks he is worth.

A woman may not be able to drive a nail, but when it comes to driving a bargain she is in her glory.

An exchange says a fox skin is worth $1. The man who gets a fox where he can skin him will earn every cent of it.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A silver coin is usually in currency for twenty-seven years.

The average amount of sickness in human life is ten days a year.

The rapid growth of the finger nails is supposed to indicate good health.

In Japan every workman wears on his cap an inscription stating his business and his employer's name.

The wine cellars at the Crystal palace, London, including the accommodation for bottled beer, are over a mile in length.

The Korean does not carry his umbrella in his hand. It is made of oiled paper, and is, like the ordinary umbrella in shape, but is smaller and has no handle. It is worn on the head over the hat.

In Japan hods are not used for carrying mortar. In stead, the method is to make it into balls, and so transport it to its destination. The mortar is mixed in a pile on the ground, and one man makes it into balls weighing about six pounds, which he tosses to another man standing half-way up the building on a ladder, and he in his turn throws it to a man on the roof, supposing it to be the roof which is the scene of action.

SOME WAR TALK ABOUT THE TOWN

Everybody is talking war, and everybody thinks he has a right to talk war.

Saturday afternoon a tall man was talking to a little man at the corner of Butler and Hunter streets. The tall man's clothes were seedy and the holes in the elbows of his coat showed painfully as he gesticulated, and the cruel and relentless April wind toyed maliciously with his frayed coat tails as he assumed a demonstrative attitude. The tall man was doing all the talking, and he was heard to exclaim vehemently:

"The stupidity of our government is simply astounding!"

There was a bunch of them at the corner of Pryor and Decatur streets late Saturday evening, and they had just come from a nearby saloon, where there had been a "set up" all around. Of course they were talking war. A little fellow, with creases in his trousers, remarked between the puffs at a cigarette:

"By George, the dem Spaniards will run as soon as they hear our first gun shoot."

"Well, don't you bank your chips on that," replied a fat, squatty fellow as he reached out for a light, "our dem navy is rotten."

"Old Sagasta is a bird," ventured a dapper fellow with a blood-red tie. "I wonder what the old jay thinks he can do with Uncle Sam?"

"Let's have another round, boys," put in the fourth member of the war council, and further discussion was held up for refreshments.

"I am afraid of the flotilla," commented a young man, "and darn my pictures if I don't believe they will drive us off the Dry Tortugas if we ain't mighty sharp. Fort of Hicker and all them other places is full of torpedoes. Marineed is backing up old Sagasta, and we ain't going to have any child's play."

"What in the world are they fighting about, any way?" asked a young girl in a down-town store Saturday morning.

"For liberty, my dear child," replied a companion with an air of superiority. "Our country must not be insulted by the Italians."

"I thought it was the Spaniards," mildly protested the first speaker.

"Well, they are all the same. It makes no difference who it is we are fighting, it is the principle of the thing we are after."

"Has anybody been shot yet?" asked the first speaker.

"I really didn't read the news clearly this morning," was the reply.

Then they turned their attention to the bargain counter, and the war was totally forgotten.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

In 1850 the tallest building in New York was only five stories high.

The number of families in the United Kingdom is just over 7,700,000.

Among the 3,000,000 inhabitants of Switzerland there are 15,000 Germans.

Silver money 250 years old is still in circulation in some parts of Spain.

The silk industry of Russia consumes raw material to the value of $7,500,000 yearly.

Trajan's great bridge over the Danube, 4,770 feet long, was made of timber with stone piers.

The Tartars have a quaint custom of taking a guest by the ear when inviting him to eat or drink with them.

St. Gall, in Switzerland, is said to be the most important cotton lace and cotton embroidery center in the world.

American forests have produced during the past sixty years 25,000,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at $2,500,000,000.

There is a club in Penang, on the west coast of the Malay peninsula, composed of Chinese, who hold debates in English.

Lemon extract has become a favorite beverage with Ponca Indians, owing to the quantity of alcohol which it contains.

Last year the marriages in Scotland exceeded those of the previous year by 2,000 while the excess over those of 1895 was 1,000.

WHY?

From The Chicago News.

Why isn't a vacation a sort of head-rest?

Why should telegrams that go on tick be paid for in advance?

Why does a head of hair more than equal the sum of its parts?

Why don't some genius invent a nonexplosive unloaded toy pistol?

Why is a deaf and dumb man seldom credited with being truthful?

Why do lovers always want more if love's first kiss is sweetest?

Why does it take two to make a quarrel if a man and his wife are one?

Why does a young man always go to an old barber for his first shave?

Why does a small boy always take delight in seeing how near he can skate to the danger sign?

Why is the average man always ready to stand up for the weaker sex everywhere but in a street car?

The Erratic Needle.

From The Boston Traveler.

One of Russia's innumerable mysteries is the erratic behavior of the magnetic needle in many parts of the great empire. The compass is freaky enough anywhere, but it seems to take a particular delight in refusing to point north for the subjects of the czar. French and Russian scientists have recently been investigating this subject on the vast central plain between Moscow and Barakov.

The greatest aberrations were found in the province of Kursk, the capital town of which is some 600 miles almost due south of Moscow. In the northern part of the province, near Tim, the needle deflects 20 degrees farther south, in the province of Staroi Oskol up to 30 degrees, while in the southeast of the province, about 30 miles south of Tim, the deflection is over 96 degrees, the needle standing almost perpendicular and pointing nearer east and west than north and south.

This reversal of the magnetic forces may have some curious effects. A number of new railways are building in that region, and the engineers are interested in finding out whether the durability of their lines will sustain the long accepted theory that those rails last best which are parallel with the magnetic meridians. As these run east and west over a considerable part of Russia, it will be the north and south lines that first show signs of wear, whereas such lines in other countries are the more easily maintained in repair.

A Stroke of Genius.

From The New York Mail and Express.

A journeyman painter once sought a job with a rich man. He looked youthful and inexperienced, and the person to whom he applied for work was inclined to believe he was incompetent.

"Why, what can you do, my young man?" he inquired. "You don't appear old enough to know much about painting."

"I'll show you," replied the journeyman. He produced his brushes and paints and went to a near-by pine fence. There he painted a knot on the biggest hole. It was late in the afternoon when he finished the job.

The next day the sun came out bright, and the day was warm and clear. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the painted knot dropped out of the board under the influence of the sun's rays. The journeyman was hired on the spot.

ANXIOUS TO HEAR FROM PRESIDENT

The Senate Awaits the Message McKinley Is To Send In.

REPORT PRACTICALLY READY

Foreign Relations Committee May Not Be Heard from Till Wednesday.

EVERYTHING ELSE COMPLETELY SIDETRACKED

If President's Recommendations Suit the Senators There Will Be Little Debate on the Question.

Washington, April 3.—The expectation in the senate is that the report of the committee on foreign relations on the Cuban situation will be made to the senate not later than Wednesday, and if the report should be made at that time the probabilities are that it will engage the greater share of the senate's time for the remainder of the week.

The committee will make an effort to secure action upon the resolutions which it will report without having them debated, but with very little probability of success. Undoubtedly a large majority of the members of the senate are favorable to some declaration upon the Cuban situation, but there is certain to be difference of opinion in the course to be pursued and on the language to be used, which will be sufficient to prevent immediate action except in one contingency. This contingency is the possibility of an agreement as to details between the president and the committee.

Debate Is Probable.

If the committee's report should prove to be in accord with the president's recommendations in all essential particulars, the senate would likely adopt the resolutions brought in without debating them.

There is, however, a considerable element in the senate which is opposed to war except as a last extremity, and there are several others who think there ought to be delay of at least a week or ten days before action is taken in congress in order to insure the safe landing of ships and war supplies now on their way to this country from Europe.

The committee on foreign relations is now impressed with the line of reasoning and the members urge that Spain is no better prepared for hostilities than we are. The members of the committee do not expect the president's message before Tuesday, and they are prepared to wait until Wednesday. Under great pressure there might be a delay beyond that time, but a request for delay would cause great restiveness on the part of a majority of the committee.

Members Are Impatient.

While desirous of giving the president all the time he may actually require for the preparation of his message, they are very impatient of the outside influence which is being exerted to hold them in check. This pressure is in the shape of letters and telegrams from people throughout the country who are opposed to a war policy, and with these the members of the committee are being flooded.

"The writers," a member of the committee said today, "generally ask us to maintain an 'honorable peace.' Of course we all want an honorable peace, but the time has gone by when that can be secured under existing conditions in Cuba. We cannot allow our conduct to be controlled by such expressions."

When the president's message is received it will, on Senator Davis's motion, be referred to the committee on foreign relations, which may bring in its report later in the day, or it may not do so until the following day.

Ready To Report.

So far as it is informed as to the probable line of the president's communication, the committee is now prepared to report, but the members realize there may be some detail of the message that will require careful consideration, and in that event they will give more time to it than an hour or two on the day of its presentation.

Unless there is a change in the committee's conclusions after the president is heard from the resolutions reported will recommend the recognition of independence with a declaration for armed intervention to make independence practicable. They will also include the Maine explosion as one of the causes set forth for this action. The resolution will be accompanied by a carefully drawn report written by Senator Davis justifying them.

For the rest they will probably give its attention to appropriation bills and miscellaneous measures on the calendar.

House Awaits President's Action.

There is little in the way of a programme for the house this week. Everything awaits upon the president's message and the momentous events that are to follow its presentation.

Tomorrow the bill for the reorganization of the army is to be called up. Chairman Hull, of the military committee, believes it will be passed without opposition. It is considered a part of the war preparations and as such its urgency would preclude the opposition which it might encounter in ordinary times. The senate District of Columbia naval battalion bill is on the speaker's table and it, too, may be passed. Tuesday and Friday are private bill days.

The deficiency appropriation bill is almost ready and could be considered any time after Wednesday if the message does not come in on that day.

The Umbrella Business.

From The New York Sun.

More than one-half of the umbrellas used in this country are produced in Philadelphia, and the distinction of the Quaker City in this respect is no new thing, for it has passed almost into a proverb throughout the United States that "when the Quakers come to town it is going to rain." Very few persons have any correct idea of the extent of the umbrella business in the United States. It amounts in a year, taking the retail figures, to $25,000,000. There are in this country 300 umbrella factories, having an invested capital of $6,000,000, of which more than $3,000,000 is in the city of Philadelphia alone. New York, Massachusetts, Maryland and Ohio are the other states which are largely represented in the manufacture of umbrellas, while all the states are represented, though unevenly, in their sale.

A Profitable Business.

From The Chicago News.

Smith—There goes a young man who is but twenty-five years of age, yet he has succeeded in accumulating $100,000 in cash in real estate, all made by his own pluck and perseverance.

Brown—Indeed! What business is he engaged in?

Smith—That of son-in-law to old Bullyon, the banker.

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ATLANTA, GA., April 4, 1898.

The Soldiers' Home.

It is needless to mince matters relating to the building which was erected near this city as a home for disabled and indigent veterans of the confederate army. The record which the legislature made in refusing to accept it for the purposes to which it was dedicated by the contributions of those who built it, is nothing less than a blot on the fair name of the state.

It may be that those who were instrumental in defeating the purposes of those who contributed to the building of the home are proud of the work they have accomplished. We sincerely hope so, for if the act is to be justified at all, pride in it by its authors is the first and most necessary step.

It is not necessary to recall what arguments were employed by those who defeated the objects for which the home was built. Economy was one of them, and it has proved to be a boomerang, for the defeat of the measure accepting the home has resulted in expenditures many times larger. As one of the results of this special brand of economy, the taxes the people of Georgia have to pay have been doubled since the Soldiers' home was rejected.

We are perfectly willing to admit that all this is the result of statesmanship; but we think the people of Georgia will agree with us that statesmanship of that kind comes high.

The home for disabled veterans, which the people of Georgia, liberally aided by outsiders, erected by their voluntary subscriptions, has now reached a crisis in its history. The commissioners, who have charge of the home, decided some time ago to put an end to a situation altogether discreditable by selling it, and the sale has been advertised to take place tomorrow. The site, the building itself, and all the surroundings, being entirely worthy of the patriotic purposes for which the home was designed, combine to make the property a very desirable investment. Should the sale take place under ordinary conditions, the property would be snapped up by those who make it a business to see that desirable real estate in Atlanta does not go begging.

But it is to be hoped that the sale, should the matter be forced to such a conclusion, will not take place under ordinary conditions. The Daughters of the Confederacy are taking a very lively interest in the matter. On Saturday a committee representing that patriotic organization met with the Soldiers' home commission for the purpose of discovering and discussing some plan whereby the home may be saved. In yesterday's Constitution, the details of the consultation were printed, and the suggestion held out that a solution would be found at another consultation to be held today.

Let us hope that such will be the case. The home, as it stands, and for the purposes to which it was dedicated, represents the sentiment of the people of Georgia in concrete form. The legislature did not regard it in that light, but the legislature did not represent the people in the matter; nor did it represent the people when, with arguments in behalf of economy, it proceeded to double by degrees the tax levies which the people have to pay.

Just now it seems to be the purpose of the Daughters of the Confederacy to bid in the building at the sale tomorrow and then gradually extinguish the indebtedness during the next twelve months. Should this plan prevail, it is very unlikely that any one can be found who, for purposes of speculation or investment, will undertake to interpose between the Daughters of the Confederacy and their patriotic desires.

It cannot be stated too emphatically that it would be a disgrace to the state for the home to be sold for any other purpose than that for which it was intended. The ladies representing the Daughters of the Confederacy should not and are not likely to have any competitor when they make their proposed bid of a sum sufficient to cover the notes now held against the home.

Let them have the home! They will take it and maintain it!

Do We Need St. Thomas?

While the announcement which came from Washington some two or three days ago to the effect that the United States government had purchased the island of St. Thomas in the immediate neighborhood of Porto Rico, turns out to be incorrect, still there are several leading newspapers throughout the north and east which are urging upon the government the advisability of acquiring this island at once.

St. Thomas belongs to Denmark. We thought of buying it some thirty years ago, but on account of the price which Denmark put upon it we decided to let the matter drop. She then wanted $7,500,000 for the island, but now she is willing to part with it for $5,000,000.

The reason why Denmark is willing to sell the island is that she has no colonial aspirations; and besides, the island is several thousand miles removed from her. On account of its extreme distance she cannot look after it with ease.

But while to Denmark the island is comparatively unimportant, it is urged that to us its acquisition, especially at this time, is of the greatest consequence. St. Thomas is only forty miles from Porto Rico, and the newspapers which advocate its purchase contend that in the present crisis its possession would be of paramount advantage to us since we could establish thereon a much needed coaling station in the Caribbean sea, besides securing a most excellent base for naval operations against Porto Rico.

Without taking either one side or the other, we merely call attention to the arguments which are being made at this time for the purchase of St. Thomas. The matter should be thoroughly investigated, and if the island is necessary to the protection of our interests, we ought to have it—otherwise not.

Spain's Difficulties.

The position of the Spanish ministry is not a pleasant one at this moment. The complications in which it finds itself entangled have been brought on by the Spaniards themselves. Their course with respect to Cuba has been their course with all the rich possessions which they have lost. It is a policy that belongs to their character, and it stands out in their history. There are many thoughtful men in Spain; there may be a few statesmen; but they are handicapped by their environment. They are the victims of a policy inherited from the past which now threatens to exterminate the last vestige of their power outside of their peninsula.

We have no doubt that Sagasta is shrewd enough to comply with such demands as Mr. McKinley is said to have made. He would be willing to part with Cuba rather than enter into a war which is sure to leave his nation, if such it can be called, a hopeless wreck financially and politically. But he dare not betray even a disposition to do so. The insufferable pride and self-conceit of the Spaniards stand in the way. The people are torn by dissensions among themselves. The Carlists threaten from the mountains, the republicans stand ready to act, and Weyler shows himself disposed to declare himself dictator.

Consequently, the surrender of Cuba would mean the destruction not only of the cabinet but of the dynasty. The little king and his mother are even now prepared to fly at a moment's notice. On the other hand, a hopeless war with the United States would prove ruinous to all the interests of Spain.

Well, as men sow, so shall they reap, and the bones of the victims of Spanish cruelty are rising and turning into dragons to pursue the wretched nation.

The Stars and Stripes.

Every loyal and patriotic citizen must applaud the action of the public buildings and grounds committee of the city council in recommending that the flag of the United States be hoisted upon every public school building in the city.

The sentiment which underlies this timely action is in harmonious accord with the spirit of the hour, and appeals to universal favor. With the probability of war confronting us our interest in the emblem which symbolizes our national existence is intensified and strengthened. In seasons of tranquillity we ofttimes look upon it with indifference, and not until its folds are threatened by the foreign enemy do we fully realize the warmth of our affection for it.

In the present crisis our latent patriotism is profoundly stirred. We look upon the stars and stripes with deeper pride and reverence than ever. We perceive more beauty in its colors and appreciate more fully the blessings which it symbolizes. Every chord within us is touched into electric thrill by the spectacle which it presents.

But we should not wait for seasons of distress to come before giving evidence of our devotion to the country's flag. We should manifest this feeling constantly, for it contains the spirt of loyal citizenship. In hoisting the flag over our public school buildings we will accomplish much toward arousing in the hearts of our young people the fires of patriotism and devotion to the nation's ensign; and the action of the public buildings and grounds committee in making this wise recommendation will meet with cordial approval. By all means, the stars and stripes should float over the heads of our public school children.

It is worthy of note, in this connection, that this movement was begun by the students of the Boys' High school, who three weeks ago raised a fund among themselves for the purchase of a flag for their splendid building.

The Demands of Textile Education.

At a recent meeting of the Watauga Club, of Raleigh, N. C., the urgent need of schools for textile education in the south was discussed fully. Some of the arguments brought forward at this meeting deserve special study, and perhaps the best summary of these arguments which can be made is contained in the following paragraph taken from one of the papers read before the club:

The apprentice system is a thing of the past, and will never be revived. The great revolution wrought by steam and electric machinery in all branches of mill operations has made high-grade technical training an absolute necessity, and in order to develop efficient managers of men and machinery, the groundwork for his training and education must hereafter be obtained in industrial or technical schools, in the same way that men are prepared by special training to eventually occupy high positions in law and medicine. The employment of a boy or man on a special machine will seldom develop a leader or manager, without some previous instruction on general subjects.

In connection with the effort which is now being made to raise $10,000 by popular subscription in order to make available the like sum appropriated by the state legislature to the Georgia School of Technology for the purpose of equipping a textile department in connection with that institution, we heartily commend the foregoing paragraph to the consideration of our enterprising business men. If the south expects to outstrip New England in the cotton industry she cannot afford to ignore the demands which textile education makes upon her.

The small merchants of Chicago propose to combine and start a department store of their own. Thus we move toward the socialistic point of non-competition so frequently denounced by the non-competitive trusts.

Now, then, what will happen today? Well, Mr. Hanna will dine at the white house, as usual, and Mr. Reed's wooden men will nod when he nods. This is called a crisis.

The sultan has married off one of his daughters. He has other girls whom he could spare, for he is a man with a large family.

It seems that Mr. McKinley has demanded an armistice after all. And the demand has been made without consulting the Cubans.

Our Chauncey Depew is a bigger man than ever. He is now at the head of all the Vanderbilt railways, and is thus equipped to make after-dinner speeches in a great many towns not heretofore included in his programme.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer observes that the military hero has not lacked for substantial evidence of this country's appreciation. The American people, though they have been devoted to the arts of peace, rather than to the arts of war, says this observant newspaper, "have ever reserved the chief place in their regard for their foremost defenders. They have never engaged in a conflict of any magnitude without making a leading general of it their president. They made George Washington president because of what he did in the revolution. They made Andrew Jackson president because of the first Seminole war and his victory at New Orleans. They made William Henry Harrison president because of Tippecanoe and services in the war of 1812 as commander of the army of the northwest. They made Zachery Taylor president because of Buena Vista, where he vanquished Santa Ana though outnumbered four to one. They nominated Winfield Scott as a candidate for president because of his eminence as a soldier, and, though defeated, his defeat was compassed by Franklin Pierce, who had served in the Mexican war as a general officer. They made Ulysses S. Grant president because he crushed the rebellion. It is said that William Tecumseh Sherman would have received a presidential nomination but for his refusal to allow his name to be considered. Hancock, a soldier, was defeated for the presidency, but by Garfield, a soldier. Who can doubt, if there should be another war, that history would repeat itself? Surely, some officer of the army or some officer of the navy, now comparatively unknown, would be a hero of it, and would for a time overshadow in public interest everybody else, however prominent in civil walks. A war with Spain now would be likely to end just about the right time to make the victorious chief a candidate for the presidency in 1900. If there be anyone who has been hoping that he may be elected or nominated two years hence, doubtless he has not failed to think of this."

In the current issue of The Chattanooga Tradesman the following interesting account is given of the history of ice-making, which seems to have originated in India: "The most ancient method of making ice is practiced in India. Holes are made in the ground, dry straw is put at the bottom of these, and on it, at the close of the day, are placed pans of water, which are left until the next morning, when the ice that is found within the pans is collected. This industry is carried on only in districts where the ground is dry and will readily absorb the vapor given off from the water in the pans. The freezing, of course, is due to the great amount of heat absorbed by the vapor in passing from its liquid to its gaseous form. Another process was practiced in the days of ancient Rome, when the wealthy are said to have had their wines cooled by having the bottles placed in water into which saltpeter was thrown, the bottles being the while rotated. Dr. Cullen, in 1755, discovered that the evaporation of water could be facilitated by the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere, and that by doing this water could be frozen. Nairn, in 1777, discovered that sulphuric acid would absorb the vapor of water if placed in a second vessel separate from that containing the water, but connected with it. This discovery he put to use in 1810 by constructing an apparatus for absorbing the vapor of the water that it was desired to cool or freeze. This apparatus greatly facilitated the freezing operations of a vacuum freezing machine. Jacob Perkins was the father of what is now known as the compression system, having invented the first machine of the kind in 1834, and these machines, improved, are at the present day more in use than any other."

SOME RECENT INVENTIONS.

A new toy for the children is a bowling alley, in which the pins are set at one end of a long wooden gallery, with a spring gun to propel the balls against the pins.

The back of a newly designed brush is provided with a receptacle for the comb, with a flush lid sliding into grooves to cover it and a mirror is set in the bottom of the compartment.

An Australian has patented a necktie which has a number of buttonholes worked in the neckband at short distances apart, one of which is fastened to the collar button when the tie is adjusted.

Hand saws are prevented from sticking in the piece of wood which is being cut by a new oiler which is set in a recess in the handle and discharges a small quantity of oil on the blade and into the slot at each downward cut.

In a new baby carriage the sides and ends of the body are formed of small metal strips pivoted together at the ends to fold up, with the bottom of the truck made in sections, which are hinged together, the whole carriage being contained in a space about as large across as the wheels when it is folded.

Lamps will not explode or take fire when overturned if a new attachment is used, consisting of a weighted or spring lever in the bottom of the lamp, to drop downward as soon as the lamp base is tipped from the table, a chain being fastened to the lever to operate an extinguisher on the top of the wick tube.

A Michigan man has patented a handy cuffholder in which a wire rod is fitted with a spring clamp at one end for attachment to the shirt sleeve, with the other end twisted into a spiral to be inserted into the cuff buttonhole.

Too Costly.

From Household Words.

A countryman walked into a western newspaper office to advertise the death of a relative.

"What is your charge?" he asked of the clerk.

"We charge $2 an inch."

"Oh," said the countryman, "I cannot afford that. My relative was six feet three inches."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

An Inexperienced Patriot.

'Course, I'm with the country,
Ef we must recruit;
Only trouble 'bout it is—
Dunno how ter shoot!

'Course, I'd like ter foller
Whar the fightin' is.
Only trouble 'bout it—
Got the rheumatiz!

Ain't afeard o' thunder—
Don't want war-release;
Trouble is—I'm under
Bonds ter keep the peace!

From Sumter ter Savanny
Boys has lost their wits;
Ruther work fer Fanny
Than fight like rip with Fitz!

* * * * *

Literary Notes from Billville.

It is pleasant, in these stirring war times, to turn to literary pastures and graze in green meadows. The following items were handed in by our literary reporter:

One of our leading literary men was seized with cramp in his arms while washing his shirt for the Annual Strawberry Celebration.

The janitor of the town hall, who is a Yell graduate, has completed a serial story which he is anxious to exchange for a week's groceries.

A literary swimming match for the benefit of the American navy is scheduled for Wednesday next.

Four literary mules, that formerly hauled The Billville Magazine to the depot, have been purchased by the government.

All of our authors are hard at work in the fields. They are paying considerable attention to cereals.

* * * * *

Taking It Easy.

Never liked the shade enough
Ter git out o' the sun;
Never run fer office.
(Ruther walk than run.)

Allers feelin' satisfied
With summertime or fall;
Allers tuk it easy,
An' never tuk it all.

Other folks a-howlin'
From the east ter west;
Too much work in growlin':—
I lean back and rest!

* * * * *

The Deacon's Determination.

"No," said the old deacon, "I ain't gwine in de war—not ef I knows it! I got a duty ter perform right heah. Dat duty is ter de Lawd; en de Lawd mus' be sarved fust. It ain't gwine ter be sich a easy war ez you think fer, en it's gwine ter take a heap er stiddy prayin' ter make de Americans win right off; en ez prayin' is my business, I gwine at it, en I'll keep it up twell de war come ter a eend."

"But," suggested a brother deacon, "s'pose dey ketch you a-prayin', en try ter rush you ter de front?"

"De man whut does dat," said the deacon, with emphasis, "will git his d—n head chopped off—dat's whut!"

* * * * *

Edgar Saltus has this charming love lilt in Collier's Weekly:

"The hours I spent with thee, dear heart,
Are as a string of pearls to me;
I count them over, every one apart,
My rosary.

"Each hour a pearl, each pearl a prayer,
To still a heart in absence wrung;
I tell each bead unto the end and there
A cross is hung.

"Oh, memories that bless—and burn!
Oh, barren gain—and bitter loss!
I kiss each bead and strive at last to learn
To kiss the cross.
Sweetheart,
To kiss the cross."

* * * * *

Hundreds of patriotic poems in the newspapers everywhere, and even the magazines are taking a shy at them; but nothing yet as fine as this:

"Come with the weapons at your call—
With musket, pike, or knife;
He wields the deadliest blade of all
Who lightest holds his life.
The arm that drives its unbought blows,
With all a patriot's scorn,
Might brain a tyrant with a rose
Or stab him with a thorn!"

That was written by Henry Timrod.

* * * * *

James R. Randall intends that his fame shall rest on "Maryland, My Maryland," and yet, if a spark of the old-time fire still twinkles, he has a fine opportunity to sail in with a national battle hymn. If one is really needed, it is evident from the published efforts of a hundred bards that the right singer hasn't arrived yet. Below is a sample of some of the work appearing in the name of "America":

"Avenge! Avenge! Avenge
The blood of patriot-sons!
Unfurl the glorious stars and stripes,
And stand ye by the guns!
Stand fast, until the very last
Degenerate Spaniard runs!"

That would hardly pass as an example of lyric patriotism in the school readers.

* * * * *

Spain says she'll fight "for honor." But the opinion prevails that she won't fight long after the Americans jump on her.

* * * * *

An exchange says: "The war correspondents are lying low."

That is news; for they invariably lie at a high rate.

F. L. S.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If your writing ink is too thick add a few drops of vinegar, and shake the bottle well.

To keep cheese moist, wrap it in a cloth dampened with vinegar, and place a dry cloth over this.

Nothing will so quickly remove stains from eggshells as wiping them with a cloth wet with vinegar.

Portieres are hung in long straight folds; any extra length at the top being allowed to hang over for a valence.

Heavy curtains of brocade or silk tapestry will give better effects if used beside lace ones—that is, to have the portieres contrast with the window draperies.

In the polishing of brass during the spring cleaning, vinegar will prove one of the best cleansers, mixed with a little salt, and then washed off thoroughly before the dry polish.

Mix the stove polish with vinegar, and it will work better and give a better polish than when mixed with sugar, alum, or the half-dozen other things usually recommended for this purpose.

Curtain poles match the wood work of the room or its furnishings. Brass ones are quite passe. Sash curtains are run on a rod in a casing, and only long curtains are pinned to rings on a pole.

Tell-Tale Shoes and Hair.

From The Chicago News.

One can always tell if a woman is of gentle birth by the texture of the hair. The finer it is, the higher born is she. Her mode of life is easily seen from her hair, for the finest hair is never really glossy without careful training. Coarse hair will never become glossy.

Curly hair indicates a poetic, graceful nature. The closer the ends of the hair lie together the greater the intellectual power of the owner. Women with straight and soft hair have greater force of character than those whose hair is curly. Black, lusterless hair indicates jealousy and treachery. Rough and uneven hair shows an unbalanced character and all cranks have hair which is broken and split.

The lighter in color the hair is, the more sensitive and touchy is the owner, except in rare cases, where perfect health is enjoyed. Any shade of brown hair is good, for brown hair usually covers a wealth of common sense, reason and judgment. Red-haired women are quick and clever, too impulsive, perhaps, but sincere and worthy of trust.

One can safely choose a friend by observing his shoes. If after a couple of months' wear the soles and heels are worn evenly, you may know the owner is a resolute business man or a genial, pleasant woman with a clear head. If the sole is worn on the outside, the wearer is capricious, self-willed, uncertain and adventurous.

The way people walk is an unerring guide to character. A weak and hesitating person wears his shoes on the inner side, while a cheerful, light-hearted person walks with an elastic step, and wears the soles of his shoes envenly. The shoe kicked out at the heels denoes depression. Never have anything to say to a lover who laces his boots very, very tight, for he will be stingy and horrid toward his wife. Easily laced shoes mean that he will be kind and attentive, but careless lacing shows a man to be a villain, so give him a wide berth.

Uncle Sam in War.

From The Mexico Two Republics.

Speaking of war prompts the reflection that Uncle Sam has been uniformly successful every time he has appealed to the sword.

In the 123 years of his existence he has waged five wars—the war of the revolution, the war of 1812, the war with the Barbary states, the Mexican war and the war for the union. The various brushes he has had with the Indians were mere incidents. In every one of these wars the stars and stripes have been triumphant. In the war with the Barbary states Uncle Sam was a long way from his base of supplies, and the Barbary States were backed by the moral support of Great Britain, and yet Uncle Sam cleaned up those pirates so thoroughly that the Mediterranean sea became as free from their attacks as is one of the American inland seas. The war of the revolution and the war of 1812 were fought against tremendous odds, and yet the United States won. In the same period, or since the beginning of the United States independence, England has carried on six wars, two of which, that of the colonies and the war of 1812, were lost by her. France lost two wars in the same period, the war with the allied powers and the Franco-Prussian war. Prussia, out of five wars in that period, lost two. Austria lost three, Russia two and Spain every war she undertook except the ten years' war in Cuba, which she never did admit was anything more than an insurrection, and which she quelled by false promises.

Uncle Sam is not likely to break his record of success in the impending brush, if the brush comes.

Perplexed Ticket Seller.

From The Chicago Journal

The other day a man rushed into the main offices of the Chicago and Alton railroad and asked for the passenger department. He was referred to E. L. Bevington, the chief clerk. He wanted a ticket, but was so out of breath it took him some time to express himself.

"Quebec," he finally said. "That's where I'm going. I want to take a train that'll get me there at 18 o'clock next Saturday."

"Eighteen o'clock!" exclaimed Bevington. "What do you mean?"

"Just what I say—18 o'clock. I must be in Quebec before Sunday."

Bevington hesitated. The man looked rational enough, but the chief clerk thought it would be a safe thing to notify the police—he had heard about the antics of escaped maniacs, and wasn't longing for any unusual experiences with one.

He first consulted fellow clerks, however, and some one in the office remarked that one road in Canada, the Intercolonial, with connections in this country, still preserved the system of designating the hour of day by counting from one to twenty-four. A time table was hunted up, and, sure enough, there was a train arriving at Quebec at 18 o'clock daily.

"I'm sorry, sir," said Bevington as he returned to the waiting visitor, with a polite smile, as though he had always known about the Intercolonial and its odd system of time tables, "but our road doesn't connect with the Intercolonial. I'll have to refer you to a road that does."

And he did, without exhibiting his embarrassment to the traveler.

He Betrayed Himself.

From The Washington Star.

"I am very much inclined to suspect that you misled me when you said you had experience on the stage," remarked the stage manager of the Dashing Daisies Burlesque Company.

"Why, isn't my work satisfactory?" inquired the comedian.

"Yes. But you took it very good-naturedly when the manager said he'd pay you part of your salary now and the rest later."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

From The Chicago News.

Astronomy interests fewer people than gastronomy does.

Solitaire is one of the few games that two can't play at.

That $50,000,000 seems to be the silver lining to the war cloud.

The cyclist who gets caught in a storm may have seen better days.

The man who is unable to work and smoke at the same time usually smokes.

The new crop of maple sugar will probably be made of the same ingredients.

It doesn't matter if beauty is only skin deep as long as the skin is worn outside.

Every man may have his price, but is is always greater than his neighbor thinks he is worth.

A woman may not be able to drive a nail, but when it comes to driving a bargain she is in her glory.

An exchange says a fox skin is worth $1. The man who gets a fox where he can skin him will earn every cent of it.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A silver coin is usually in currency for twenty-seven years.

The average amount of sickness in human life is ten days a year.

The rapid growth of the finger nails is supposed to indicate good health.

In Japan every workman wears on his cap an inscription stating his business and his employer's name.

The wine cellars at the Crystal palace, London, including the accommodation for bottled beer, are over a mile in length.

The Korean does not carry his umbrella in his hand. It is made of oiled paper, and is like the ordinary umbrella in shape, but is smaller and has no handle. It is worn on the head over the hat.

In Japan hods are not used for carrying mortar. In stead, the method is to make it into balls, and so transport it to its destination. The mortar is mixed in a pile on the ground, and one man makes it into balls weighing about six pounds, which he tosses to another man standing half-way up the building on a ladder, and he in his turn throws it to a man on the roof, supposing it to be the roof which is the scene of action.

SOME WAR TALK ABOUT THE TOWN

Everybody is talking war, and everybody thinks he has a right to talk war.

Saturday afternoon a tall man was talking to a little man at the corner of Butler and Hunter streets. The tall man's clothes were seedy and the holes in the elbows of his coat showed painfully as he gesticulated, and the cruel and relentless April wind toyed malficiously with his frayed coat tails as he assumed a demonstrative attitude. The tall man was doing all the talking, and he was heard to exclaim vehemently:

"The stupidity of our government is simply astounding!"

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There was a bunch of them at the corner of Pryor and Decatur streets late Saturday evening, and they had just come from a nearby saloon, where there had been a "set up" all around. Of course they were talking war. A little fellow, with creases in his trousers, remarked between the puffs at a cigarette:

"By George, the dem Spainiards will run as soon as they hear our first gun shoot."

"Well, don't you bank your chips on that," replied a fat, squatty fellow as he reached out for a light, "our dem navy is rotten."

"Old Sagasta is a bird," ventured a dapper fellow with a blood-red tie, "I wonder what the old jay thinks he can do with Uncle Sam?"

"Let's have another round, boys," put in the fourth member of the war council, and further discussion was held up for refreshments.

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"I am afraid of the flotillas," commented a young man, "and darn my pictures if I don't believe they will drive us off the Dry Tortugurus if we ain't mighty sharp. Fort of Ricker and all them other places is full of torpeders. Mardreed is backing up old Segaster, and we ain't going to have any child's play."

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"What in the world are they fighting about, any way?" asked a young girl in a down-town store Saturday morning.

"For liberty, my dear child," replied a companion with an air of superiority. "Our country must not be insulted by the Italians."

"I thought it was the Spaniards," mildly protested the first speaker.

"Well, they are all the same. It makes no difference who it is we are fighting, it is the principle of the thing we are after."

"Has anybody been shot yet?" asked the first speaker.

"I really didn't read the news clearly this morning," was the reply.

Then they turned their attention to the bargain counter, and the war was totally forgotten.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

In 1850 the tallest building in New York was only five stories high.

The number of families in the United Kingdom is just over 7,700,000.

Among the 3,000,000 inhabitants of Switzerland there are 125,000 Germans.

Silver money 250 years old is still in circulation in some parts of Spain.

The silk industry of Russia consumes raw material to the value of $7,500,000 yearly.

Trajan's great bridge over the Danube, 4,770 feet long, was made of timber with stone piers.

The Tartars have a quaint custom of taking a guest by the ear when inviting him to eat or drink with them.

St. Gall, in Switzerland, is said to be the most important cotton lace and cotton embroidery center in the world.

American forests have produced during the past sixty years 824,000,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at $25,000,000,000.

There is a club in Penang, on the west coast of the Malay peninsula, composed of Chinese, who hold debates in English.

Lemon extract has become a favorite beverage with Ponca Indians, owing to the quantity of alcohol which it contains.

Last year the marriages in Scotland exceeded those of the previous year by 2,000 while the excess over those of 1896 was 6,000.

WHY?

From The Chicago News.

Why isn't a vacation a sort of head-rest?

Why should telegrams that go on tick be paid for in advance?

Why does a head of hair more than equal the sum of its parts?

Why don't some genius invent a nonexplosive unloaded toy pistol?

Why is a deaf and dumb man seldom credited with being truthful?

Why do lovers always want more if love's first kiss is sweetest?

Why does it take two to make a quarrel if a man and his wife are one?

Why does a young man always go to an old barber for his first shave?

Why does a small boy always take delight in seeing how near he can skate to the danger sign?

Why is the average man always ready to stand up for the weaker sex everywhere but in a street car?

The Erratic Needle.

From The Boston Traveler.

One of Russia's innumerable mysteries is the erratic behavior of the magnetic needle in many parts of the great empire. The compass is freaky enough anywhere, but it seems to take a particular delight in refusing to point north for the subjects of the czar. French and Russian scientists have recently been investigating this subject on the vast central plain between Moscow and Barakov.

The greatest aberrations were found in the province of Kursk, the capital town of which is some 600 miles almost due south of Moscow. In the northern part of the province, near Tim, the needle deflects 20 degrees farther south, in the province of Staraol Oskol up to 30 degrees, while in the southeast of the province, about 50 miles south of Tim, the deflection is over 96 degrees, the needle standing almost perpendicular and pointing nearer east and west than north and south.

This reversal of the magnetic forces may have some curious effects. A number of new railways are building in that region, and the engineers are interested in finding out whether the durability of their lines will sustain the long accepted theory that those rails last best which are parallel with the magnetic meridians. As these run east and west over a considerable part of Russia, it will be the north and south lines that first show signs of wear, whereas such lines in other countries are the more easily maintained in repair.

A Stroke of Genius.

From The New York Mail and Express.

A journeyman painter once sought a job with a rich man. He looked youthful and inexperienced, and the person to whom he applied for work was inclined to believe he was incompetent.

"Why, what can you do, my young man?" he inquired. "You don't appear old enough to know much about painting."

"I'll show you," replied the journeyman.

He produced his brushes and paints and went to a near-by pine fence. There he painted a knot on the biggest hole. It was late in the afternoon when he finished the job.

The next day the sun came out bright, and the day was warm and clear. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the painted knot dropped out of the board under the influence of the sun's rays. The journeyman was hired on the spot.

ANXIOUS TO HEAR FROM PRESIDENT

The Senate Awaits the Message McKinley Is To Send In.

REPORT PRACTICALLY READY

Foreign Relations Committee May Not Be Heard from Till Wednesday.

EVERYTHING ELSE COMPLETELY SIDETRACKED

If President's Recommendations Suit the Senators There Will Be Little Debate on the Question.

Washington, April 3.—The expectation in the senate is that the report of the committee on foreign relations on the Cuban situation will be made to the senate not later than Wednesday, and if the report should be made at that time the probabilities are that it will engage the greater share of the senate's time for the remainder of the week.

The committee will make an effort to secure action upon the resolutions which it will report without having them debated, but with very little probability of success. Undoubtedly a large majority of the members of the senate are favorable to some declaration apropos of the Cuban situation, but there is certain to be difference of opinion in the course to be pursued and on the language to be used, which will be sufficient to prevent immediate action except in one contingency. This contingency is the possibility of an agreement as to details between the president and the committee.

Debate Is Probable.

If the committee's report should prove to be in accord with the president's recommendations in all essential particulars, the senate would likely adopt the resolutions brought in without debating them.

There is, however, a considerable element in the senate which is opposed to war except as a last extremity, and there are several others who think there ought to be delay of at least a week or ten days before action is taken in congress in order to insure the safe landing of ships and war supplies now on their way to this country from Europe.

The committee on foreign relations is now impressed with this line of reasoning, and the members urge that Spain is no better prepared for hostilities than we are. The members of the committee do not expect the president's message before Tuesday, and they are prepared to wait until Wednesday. Under great pressure there might be a delay beyond that time, but a request for delay would cause great restiveness on the part of a majority of the committee.

Members Are Impatient.

While desirous of giving the president all the time he may actually require for the preparation of his message, they are very impatient of the outside influence which is being exerted to hold them in check. This pressure is in the shape of letters and telegrams from people throughout the country who are opposed to a war policy, and with these the members of the committee are being flooded.

"The writers," a member of the committee said today, "generally ask us to maintain an 'honorable peace.' Of course we all want an honorable peace, but the time has gone by when that can be secured under existing conditions in Cuba. We cannot allow our conduct to be controlled by such expressions."

When the president's message is received it will, on Senator Davis's motion, be referred to the committee on foreign relations, which may bring in its report later in the day, or it may not do so until the following day.

Ready To Report.

So far as it is informed as to the probable line of the president's communication, the committee is now prepared to report, but the members realize there may be some detail of the message that will require careful consideration, and in that event they will give more time to it than an hour or two on the day of its presentation.

Unless there is a change in the committee's conclusions after the president is heard from the resolutions reported will recommend the recognition of independence with a declaration for armed intervention to make independence practicable. They will also include the Maine explosion as one of the causes set forth for this action. The resolution will be accompanied by a carefully drawn report written by Senator Davis justifying them.

For the rest they will probably give its attention to appropriation bills and miscellaneous measures on the calendar.

House Awaits President's Action.

There is little in the way of a programme for the house this week. Everything awaits upon the president's message and the momentous events that are to follow its presentation.

Tomorrow the bill for the reorganization of the army is to be called up. Chairman Hull, of the military committee, believes it will be passed without opposition. It is considered a part of the war preparations and as such its urgency would preclude the opposition which it might encounter in ordinary times. The senate District of Columbia naval battalion bill is on the speaker's table and it, too, may be passed. Tuesday and Friday are private bill days.

The deficiency appropriation bill is almost ready and could be considered any time after Wednesday if the message does not come in on that day.

The Umbrella Business.

From The New York Sun.

More than one-half of the umbrellas used in this country are produced in Philadelphia, and the distinction of the Quaker City in this respect is no new thing, for it has passed almost into a proverb throughout the United States that "when the Quakers come to town it is going to rain." Very few persons have any correct idea of the extent of the umbrella business in the United States. It amounts in a year, taking the retail figures, to $25,000,000. There are in this country 500 umbrella factories, having an invested capital of $6,000,000, of which more than $3,000,000 is in the city of Philadelphia alone. New York, Massachusetts, Maryland and Ohio are the other states which are largely represented in the manufacture of umbrellas, while all the states are represented, though unevenly, in their sale.

A Profitable Business.

From The Chicago News.

Smith—There goes a young man who is but twenty-five years of age, yet he has succeeded in accumulating $100,000 in cash in real estate, all made by his own pluck and perseverance.

Brown—Indeed! What business is he engaged in?

Smith—That of son-in-law to old Bullyon, the banker.

LAST DAY TO SAVE SOLDIERS' HOME

If Action Is Not Taken at Once It Will Be Sold Tuesday.

COMMISSIONERS MEET TODAY

Directors of Bank Which Holds Debt Also To Make Decision.

LADIES WILL WORK HARD TO GET THE HOME

If a Year's Time Is Not Allowed To Pay $4,000 Incumbrance All Hope Is Lost.

IF some action is not taken relative to the postponement of the sale of the Soldiers' Home property at the meeting of the commissioners today the property will be sold at public sale tomorrow.

Every effort will be made by the ladies to save the home from the auctioneer's hammer. They are very anxious to get possession of the place to make it a refuge for the disabled and decrepit veterans. The Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy will make strenuous efforts to accomplish this and may find a way to do so. If they cannot get a postponement of the sale they will probably arrange to put in a bid.

The three of the five commissioners for the home and the property who are in Atlanta, Judge W. L. Calhoun, General Clement A. Evans and Dr. R. D. Spalding, are greatly in favor of the plan laid out by the ladies and in deep sympathy with their efforts, but being under the direction of the court, the commissioners cannot act but by its dictation.

The directors of the Atlanta National bank, which holds the debt of $4,000 against the property, will meet at noon today and decide whether they can allow the debt to run for another year. It is for the purpose of paying off this debt that the home is advertised to be sold. The incumbrance has been on the home for many years and the holders of the note are anxious to have it liquidated.

Mr. Paul Romare, president of the bank, said Saturday that the directors would probably consent to a year's postponement of the payment if that action would be of benefit to the ladies.

The members of the Daughters of the Confederacy believe that in a year they can raise the necessary funds to pay off the debt, repair and furnish the home and care for a number of veterans. This is their plan and every effort will be made to get an extension on the note.

If the time is granted and the court grants a decree postponing the sale the home and property may yet become a haven for old soldiers in their declining years. If a year is allowed them to pay the note and the sale is not postponed the ladies will probably bid for the property and get it at the lowest figure, or just enough to cover the indebtedness upon it. All other bidders will be requested to not make any offers for the home and in this event the ladies will gain their end.

If an extension of time is not granted it is probable the ladies will not bid for the property, but will let the home go to some one who will make it a money paying undertaking instead of an eleemosynary institution.

The sale of the home, if it is sold at all, will take place at the same time the sheriff sales are held in front of the courthouse. There will be a large crowd present and if it is learned that the valuable property upon which the Soldiers' Home is situated is not wanted by the Daughters of the Confederacy there will be some lively bidding for it.

It is admirably located and is accessible by a trolley car line. The property was selected for the home only after long and careful investigation of many pretty places around the city.

MRS. LEO F. PRIOR LECTURED.

Her Lecture for the Spiritualists Was Well Received.

The lecture of Mrs. Leo F. Prior for the benefit of the Society of Spiritual Science was well attended. The subject of her discourse was "Worldly and Spiritual Things." She said that nothing carnal in life could detract from the spiritual unless man's thoughts were impure.

The lecturer said that many grand sermons were preached unconsciously from the stage, and that the poem of life is found in a beautifully sculptured form. She closed her remarks with an allegory from the German. The Spiritualists propose holding a mass meeting here this month and some of the leaders of the spiritualistic body will be in the city.

BAPTISTS WILL RETURN TODAY.

Work of the Convention in Augusta Was Thoroughly Successful.

The majority of the Atlanta Baptists who have been attending the state convention of their church just adjourned in Augusta, Ga., will arrive in the city at 12:35 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. John M. Greene, who was a delegate to the convention, has returned. Mr. J. W. Willis has also returned, arriving yesterday at noon.

The principal object of the convention was the discussion of educational questions. A criticism was directed at the State university on the floor of the convention for establishing a Bible chair at Athens.

It is asserted by the Baptists that this step will seriously injure denominational colleges in Georgia.

BISHOP NELSON OPPOSED TO WAR

He Seems To Think That the Present Outburst Is but Sentimentalism.

Savannah, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—Bishop C. K. Nelson, of Georgia, paid his annual visit to two of the parishes today, for the purpose of confirming candidates for church membership. At St. John's church thirty-three were confirmed, and at St Stephens, the colored church, there were eight. In a sermon at St. John's this morning Bishop Nelson deprecated the idea of war. If there is to be a conflict, he said, it should be based on principle and not on enthusiastic sentimentalism.

URGING UP THE WAR SPIRIT.

A Colored Leader at Work Upon the Spanish Question.

Newnan, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—A. C. Banks, a colored leader of some local note, and who for the past two weeks has been serving on the federal jury in Atlanta, spoke for an hour in the courthouse yesterday evening, picturing to a colored audience the horrors of the thousands starving in Cuba and enthused them with American patriotism. He says that fifty-two men were enlisted and that on next Saturday another meeting will be held when he expects the enlistment to run up to 200 men. Their services will then be tendered to the authorities.

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"ATLANTA" IN THE NAVYYARD

The Cruiser Is Being Made Ready for the Sea.

MUCH INTEREST FELT IN HER

Will Be Three Months Before She Can Go Upon the Water in Fighting Trim.

During the movement of the ships of the United States navy which are being actively prepared for war many inquiries have been made regarding the cruiser "Atlanta." Much interest is felt in her by the people of this city, and her movements will be closely watched in the event of war with Spain. The cruiser is in the Brooklyn navy yard, where it has been for some time undergoing repairs.

It is being thoroughly overhauled, and it will be three months before it is ready for sea. Since a crisis with Spain has become imminent, work on the cruiser has been rushed, and when she goes upon the sea for a brush with any of Spain's ships she will make a hot fight.

The Atlanta is a protected cruiser, and has a displacement of 3,000 tons. With a horse-power of 4,030, she makes an average speed of 15.6 knots an hour. She carries six six-inch and two eight-inch breech-loading rifles, two six-pound and four three-pound rapid firing guns, four one-pound rapid firing cannons, two forty-four millimetre Hotchkiss revolving cannons and two Gatling guns.

This constitutes the entire armament of the cruiser, and it is believed she would do great damage to merchant vessels and cause much destruction to an enemy's commerce. The keel of the ship was laid in 1883, and after completion, she had cost the government $617,000.

When the Atlanta made her first trip on the sea she anchored at Pensacola, and a delegation from Atlanta went there to present the officers and men with a handsome silver service.

THE NEW STEELCLAD IS READY.

Shearer's Boat Will Be Launched on Wednesday Morning at Savannah, Weather Permitting.

The little steel-clad, double-decked propellor steamboat, owned and built by Mr. W. C. Shearer, of this city, will feel the caresses of the ocean before the end of the present week. The boat is about forty feet long and eight feet wide. It is constructed of steel plates, which are riveted together in such a manner that the boat can be lifted by two large rings, one at either end.

The boat will be loaded on a freight car at the Central railroad yards this morning and will go by the night freight to Savannah, where the Central officials will witness and aid in the launching. The boat will be commanded by Mr. W. C. Shearer, who will be captain, while Thomas Shearer, his son, will be the engineer and crew.

It will probably be launched Wednesday morning. It is the intention of Mr. Shearer to use the boat for pleasure outings, and, if possible, for carrying dispatches between boats and to the shore. A trip will be taken in the craft by a party of Atlantians in the near future. Florida will be visited as well as the coast cities of Georgia. It is estimated that the boat will make between twelve and fifteen knots an hour, and it has store room capable of carrying provisions and fuel for a trip of 600 miles.

The vessel has been named Prima, because it is the first steelclad craft ever built in Atlanta.

NO NEW ORDERS BY GOVERNOR.

The 25th Regiment Will Not Pass Through Atlanta and Will Not Leave Montana Yet.

Governor Atkinson received no further communication from the war or navy departments yesterday. He did not issue any orders to the naval reserves or the state militia.

The notice sent to the naval reserves Saturday to prepare for actual service and recruit to the maximum limit caused considerable talk in military circles and was taken to mean that the government officials believe war with Spain to be inevitable.

A telegram was received at Fort McPherson yesterday to the effect that the Twenty-fifth regiment, which has been ordered to establish headquarters and Key West and send several companies to Dry Tortugas will not pass through Atlanta.

The regiment will pass through Birmingham, but will not come through Atlanta, because the other route is somewhat shorter. It is understood from the news received at the fort yesterday that the regiment had no intention of leaving Montana in less than two weeks' time, unless something very warlike happens. In case of hostilities the regiment will proceed at once to its new headquarters.

The headquarters of the department of the gulf received a communication yesterday to the effect that General Graham was in Galveston inspecting the defenses there. He will not arrive in Atlanta today, as expected, but will reach here during the early part of the week.

When General Graham returns to Atlanta he will have made a thorough inspection of the coast defenses in his department and will understand their needs. With a crisis near at hand, it is not likely that he will delay in recommending to the war department the making of the nevessary repairs and placing of the necessary equipments.

FRUIT IN SUMTER.

Fruit Prospect Was Never Better Than at the Present Time.

Americus, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—Mr. T. B. Hooks, one of the most extensive and successful fruit growers in Sumter, was in the city yesterday, and in reference to the prospect for a fruit crop declared it was never better at this season. He has a large orchard of Elbertas, growing fruit extensively for the market, and without a late frost will get an abundant crop this year. The trees are loaded with young peaches the size of a partridge egg. Other fruit growers in this section make reports equally as favorable. One orchard here contains about 100,000 trees just beginning to bear and the owner will reap a harvest this year. Pears, plums and grapes also promise an abundant yield.

Professor Hunnicutt Speaks.

Harmony Grove, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—Professor Hunnicutt, the distinguished professor of agriculture in the University of Georgia, delivered a splendid address here to a large number of successful and prosperous planters of Jackson, Banks, Madison and Franklin counties. Professor Hunnicutt's address inspired his hearers to a determination to succeed and will result in untold good.

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A SOLDIER FOUND DEAD IN A CHAIR

Corporal William De Marques Goes to Sleep in a Restaurant.

HAD BEEN DRINKING HEAVILY

Left in the Restaurant All Night and Found Dead Sunday Morning.

CORONER HOLDS AN INQUEST OVER BODY

Verdict of Alcohol Poisoning—Soldier Was Respected and Esteemed. Burial at Marietta Today.

IN THE early hours of the dawn yesterday William DeMarques, a United States soldier, was found dead in a chair in a negro restaurant at No. 6 Peters street. On the night previous he had entered the restaurant to sleep off the effects of whisky and was left there when the restaurant closed Saturday night. Sunday morning an employee in the restaurant attempted to arouse the sleeping soldier and found him dead.

The corbner held an inquest over the body yesterday afternoon and the verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death from the effect of alcohol, which produced heart failure. It was believed that the peculiar position in which the soldier was sitting had as much to do with his death as the effects of the stimulants.

Saturday afternoon DeMarques left the fort to spend a few hours in the city. He began to drink and late in the afternoon, about 5 o'clock, he entered the restaurant of Carrie Mangum, at No. 6 Peters street, near Forsyth, and sat in a chair by one of the tables. As he had been a customer at the place before, he was not disturbed. The soldier sat almost upright, with his feet planted before him and his hands on his knees. His head fell forward upon his breast. In this position he fell asleep. All through the evening he slumbered. The coming in and going out of customers, the noisy chatter and the uproar in the street did not arouse him.

About half-past 10 o'clock, when the restaurant closed, Carrie told a negro man to wake the soldier and get him to a street car. The man shook the soldier several times and receiving no response, he decided, at the instigation of the woman, to let the sleeper remain there all night. It is probable that DeMarques was dead when the attempt was made to rouse him Saturday night.

Found Dead in a Chair.

Sunday morning a negro employee entered the restaurant to get ready for the day's work. He saw the soldier sitting in the chair and went to him. Shakings and callings met with no response and the negro raised the soldier's head to look into his face. The soldier was cold and stiff, having been dead many hours. There was barely enough daylight in the room to distinguish objects and the negro did not remain long with his dead companion but quickly summoned assistance.

Through the night the soldier had been there cold in death. The limbs were rigid and it was evident the lifeblood had ceased to flow for several hours. The fort was immediately notified and the body was taken to the undertaking establishment of Hilburn & Bowden, where the coroner held an inquest. The body was shrouded for the grave in the full dress uniform of the regiment.

DeMarques was a corporal in Company H. He enlisted three years ago and was elected a corporal about two years ago. It could not be stated where his home was. He was about forty years of age.

This morning at 7 o'clock the body will be taken from the fort under a special escort and carried to Marietta, where the interment will be made in the national cemetery.

The dead corporal was popular in his command and had the respect and confidence of his superior officers and men. He was not given to drinking and the fact that he was on a spree at the time of his death was a surprise to them all.

DR. ATKISSON PREACHES.

Eloquent Sermon Delivered at Walker Street Methodist Church on "Union with Christ."

Dr. R. V. Atkisson preached yesterday morning at the Walker Street Methodist church on "Union with Christ." The sermon was an eloquent one and was forcibly delivered. In part Dr. Atkisson said:

"We know what it is to be joined to any enterprise, to be in sympathy with some great revolution, to assist in some arduous undertaking. We grow up accustomed to physical unions and easily perceive of such, but spiritual unions are more difficult of apprehension, yet they are equally vital and real.

"God's union with man is a real one. His intelligence is the infinite of ours; His holiness the far-reaching and unlimited holiness of ours. His visions of truth are clear conceptions, while ours are but dim outlines, imperfect reflections. We see in the glass darkly; He beholds all truth in the noonday light. Thus united to him by the laws of mind we share with Him its pleasures. But we are united with Him in emotions. We love truth, goodness and the pure. Our sympathy flows when the Son of God was moved when He dwelt on earth. Such manifestations of the possibilities of our nature are delineated in the life and character of Jesus as to inspire us to noble lives, virtuous deeds and sanctified thoughts.

"He never can surpass the character of this union in all of its relations with himself and his God. This sweeps away all selfishness and binds us together by ties in common—Fatherhood in God, brotherhood in Christ and brotherhood with all the redeemed on earth and in heaven. We learn from this that the strength of the church depends upon our union with Christ. It must be deeply rooted in Him. Upon Him it depends for life and growth. Through Him and by Him it must gather into its folds those whom our Father saves. Touch a part and the entire body feels the touch; degrade the part and the whole is effected; exalt a part and the whole body is thrilled. O that we may enjoy this union with the Lord, is by earnest desire."

ITINERARY OF R. L. BERNER.

Where the Candidate Will Speak During the Present Week.

Mr. O. H. B. Bloodworth, of Forsyth, Ga., says that the published itinerary of Hon. Robert L. Berner's trip for this week is incorrect. The following is a correct list of the places he will visit:

Tuesday, Barkeley, Early county; Wednesday, Butler, Taylor county; Wednesday night, Fort Valley; Thursday, Perry, Houston county; Friday, Reidsville, Tattnall county.

Berry's Court Begins.

Judge Berry will take up the criminal docket this morning and dispose of a large number of misdemeanor cases that have accumulated since the last session of the court.

TEMPER LANDED HER IN CELL

Mrs. Bessie Bull Succeeded in Stirring Up a Sensation.

WAS LOCKED UP TO COOL OFF

Lively Scene at the Police Barracks. She Took a Ride Home at 2 in the Morning.

Mrs. Bessie Bull, of 29 Luckie street, created a sensation at the barracks last night having first created a sensation at her home. Mrs. Bull is a very handsome woman and dresses with much elaborateness and good taste. Just why she got on the warpath Saturday is not known and can only be accounted for by her husband and friends on the ground of ungovernable temper.

So tempestuous Mrs. Bull became that she had to be locked up at the police barracks with all her finery on. Mrs. Bull's landlord was arrested at the same time, but he was released on bond without having a cell door locked upon him. Mrs. Bull spent several hours behind the bars, much to her great chagrin and mortification.

Mrs. Bull and her husband, who is employed at the Aragon hotel, rent rooms at No. 26 Luckie street from H. W. Ford. Saturday Mrs. Bull arrayed herself in all of her good clothes and went out for a walk, instructing her landlord and landlady to let no one enter her apartments. When she returned she ascertained that her husband had gone into her rooms (which were his also) and then she began to make things smoke. At this juncture a policeman was telephoned for and a few minutes later Mrs. Bull and Mr. Ford were taken to the barracks, where charges of disorderly conduct were booked. Ford was allowed to go on his own bond and Mrs. Bull, who appeared to be in a state of frenzied excitement, was locked up. When she saw the bars she screamed and begged to be allowed to return home, promising to be as quiet as Mary's little lamb. She was told that if she would put up $10 as collateral for her return to court she would be released as soon as she quieted down.

"I will have to go to some retired place and get out my money," said Mrs. Bull.

An officer accompanied her to a waiting room. After fumbling about her clothing for a few minutes Mrs. Bull cried:

"I have lost my pocketbook."

She attempted to create the opinion that the officer had taken the pocketbook, and this precipitated a lively scene. The end of it all was that Mrs. Bull was escorted, weeping, to a cell. About 2 o'clock Sunday morning she awoke and her appeals to be sent home were so piteous that Captain Thompson told her that if she had any money to give as collateral she could go. Then the missing pocketbook came to light. Mrs. Bull put up $8.75 and went home in a hack.

Yesterday afternoon Ford and Mrs. Bull's husband called at police barracks to make inquiries about the case. Mr. Bull stated that he did not know what to think of his wife's conduct and he did not uphold her in what she had done.

"Mrs. Bull has been raising cain all day today," said Mr. Ford, "and she has annoyed us and all the neighbors. I have locked her out of my side of the house as I had a right to do."

"My wife seems to have gone crazy," said Mr. Bull. "She took $100 of my money two days ago and she has been spending it all around. She has a violent temper, but she has never acted in this way before. I was forced to let her be locked up for her own protection."

The cases against Mrs. Bull and Mr. Ford will be tried in the recorder's court this afternoon. The arrests were made on account of the row in Ford's house, but the evidence will show that he was not at all to blame.

On account of the respectability of all the parties concerned the story is regarded as one of quite a sensational turn in police circles.

AT THE FIRST METHODIST.

Rev. Dr. Stradley Preached to an Attentive Audience at That Church Yesterday Morning.

A large crowd filled the auditorium of the First Methodist church at the morning service yesterday to hear the sermon of Rev. Mr. Stradley, presiding elder of the North Atlanta district. The choir of the church rendered unusually beautiful and appropriate selections, the offertory was especially fitting for the occasion and was sung with splendid fervor and animation.

Dr. Stradley spoke upon Genesis iii, 15: "And I will put enmity between thee and the woman and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head and thou shall bite his heel."

"The central thought of this promise," said Dr. Stradley, "is that man is to have a hand in his own redemption—that the chief agent in this great work is a human agent.

"There is a human strain visible throughout nature. The Bible is human as well as divine. It is not possible that any one but Isaiah could have written the book attributed to him. We know it is his work, because it has his style of thought and expression stamped in every line. Some years ago a few verses were found in the book of Isaiah, that were recognized at once as being by a different writer and having nothing in common with the style of Isaiah. Such is the distinctiveness of it. So it is possible to tell that none but a physician could have written the book of Luke.

"David was the son of a shepherd and when a youth tended the flocks for his father by night as well as by day. He was intimate with nature in all its varied forms and must have pondered often over its wonders. The twenty-third Psalm strikingly shows the sweet singer's love of the nature reveled in as a boy, and it is not possible that this inspired chapter was the work of another mind."

Near the conclusion of his sermon Dr. Stradley said: "I believe the time will come when all wars shall cease and every flag be furled in the congress of mankind, the federation of the world. I am not prepared to say that a war at the present time is an evil to be avoided—it may be an evil, but it is a necessary one."

General Bicycle Fight.

Brunswick, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—H. H. Raymond, general southern agent Mallory steamship line, and W. H. Devoe, a prominent merchant, today by a brave and daring act saved two lives. They were riding wheels on the Boulevard six miles from Brunswick about dusk, when three men passed them. A man and a boy riding wheels met the three. One of the men knocked the boy from his wheel and a general fight with long knives ensued. Raymond and Devoe rushed into the fight unarmed to part the fighters, when another man re-enforced the three belligerents. The fight between the two fours became terrific and some cutting was done. Raymond, Devoe, the unknown man and the boy beat the four off and they jumped into a passing wagon and fled. The wounded men were picked up by a passing team and carried off. Neither Raymond nor Devoe knew the man and boy they rescued, or the four which formed the attacking party. The affair is a mystery so far.

Death of Mr. P. H. Hardin.

Rome, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—Mr. P. H. Hardin, one of Rome's most wealthy and prominent citizens, died today. Mr. Hardin was vice president of the First National bank, and was eighty years old. His death removes one of Rome's most influential men.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.
Book sellers, stationers and general news dealers. apr3-tf

GREEN IS WANTED BY U. S. OFFICERS

The Publisher's Friends Say He Has Not Jumped His Bond.

HE SENT OUT OBSCENE BOOKS

Was Under One Bond of $1,500, but Had Other Charges Against Him.

SOME BIG CASES IN UNCLE SAM'S COURT

The Felony Docket Next Week Will Be the Most Important Yet Tried.

A BENCH warrant is said to have been issued for James T. Green, the man who was arrested a month ago for publishing and selling vulgar and obscene books and pictures. It is known that the officers have been looking for him for a week. Green is under a $1,500 bond for one of his alleged offenses, but since then two true bills have been found against him and another bond has been demanded, but as Green could not be found it could not be made. The missing publisher is secured by a security company.

The publisher has not been heard from for some time. He left the city ostensibly on a business trip, but has never been seen by men who want him since. Soon after he left the United States grand jury found two indictments against him, one for using the mails to dispose of his books and the other for sending the obscene publications by express. This put a serious phase on the case and the officials kept the matter of the true bills secret, hoping to catch Green. If Green is not produced next Tuesday morning his bondsmen will have to forfeit the bond. The officials think that $1,500 is a much less sum than the trial of the case would cost Green. Green's friends believe that he will surrender when notified that he is wanted.

Next week will be one of the busiest and most important of the criminal term of the United States court. There will be many serious felony cases for trial, among them the Coweta county conspiracy case. There will be none but felony cases tried.

The calendar of felony cases for the week beginning tomorrow los as follows:

Monday, April 4th—Joe Wages, Clarke county, passing counterfeit money; Marcellus Allen, Fulton county, passing counterfeit money.

Tuesday, April 6th—J. J. Sears, Fulton county, violating postal laws; J. R. Roberts, Campbell county, counterfeiting; G. W. Osborn, Walker county, counterfeiting.

Wednesday, April 7th—C. L. Mattison, Gordon county, violating postal laws; James C. McEver, Hall county, counterfeiting.

Thursday, April 8th—Richard Moody, Fulton county, for violating section 5209, revised statute; W. M. Kenney, Spalding county, counterfeiting.

Friday, April 9th—Thomas E. Rogers, Haralson county, counterfeiting; John E. Keener, Fulton county, counterfeiting; Charles E. Shipp, Paulding county, counterfeiting.

Saturday, April 10th—J. C. Morgan, James Watts, Alfred Scott, Wilbur Hilton, Coweta county, conspiracy; Alfred Hardin, Chattooga county, violating postal laws.

The felony cases will keep the United States court busy for two weeks and some of the cases may be prolonged so as to necessitate another week's work.

The civil docket will be taken up on April 18th and the court will be busy several weeks on the many cases to be tried.

ROBERTS OBJECTS TO ABUSE.

Pastor of Trinity Says Human Sympathy Is Needed.

Dr. Roberts preached a splendid sermon at Trinity church yesterday morning. He took as his text "Christ came into the world to save sinners." The minister said that without sinners the church would be useless, since it is for the specific purpose of aiding the sinner and uplifting the fallen the church exists.

Dr. Roberts took occasion to speak in plain terms of those ministers who abused sinners and ridiculed them in order to draw them to Christ.

"I have no patience with such preachers," said Dr. Roberts. "I cannot tolerate the symptoms of egotism and sensationalism that are exhibited. To abuse a man is not the way to draw him to an understanding of the error of his way. That was not Christ's way. Human sympathy is the proper path. A word of kindness is worth more than a volume of abuse."

Forecast for Today.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair weather, with increasing cloudiness in the interior; southwesterly winds.

Alabama—Fair, except showers in northwest portion; southerly winds.

Social Items.

Mr. Wallace P. Reed, who has been ill for some time with pneumonia at his residence, 63 Fairlie street, is convalescent.

***

Mrs. Dr. Thomas S. Powell and her niece, Miss Una Sperry, who have been touring Mexico and the west, are now in the City of Mexico. They will attend the Omaha exposition before returning home.

***

Mrs. D. W. Appler and her daughter, Miss Ida Appler, who have been touring in Mexico for several months, are now the guests of friends in New Orleans. They will probably not reach Atlanta for ten days.

***

Miss Helen Cheers, of Columbus, spent Friday in Atlanta with friends.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lang, of Memphis, Tenn., are visiting Mrs. Lang's parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Rose, at their residence, 96 Highland avenue. Mr. Lang leaves today for New York.

***

Flovilla, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—Mr. Robert Douglas and Miss Lucy Dozier, both of this place, were married in Birmingham, Ala., on Thursday last, at noon, and left on the evening train for New Orleans and many other southern points. They will be gone for some time and will return to Flovilla. Miss Dozier is one of Flovilla's most charming and accomplished young ladies and graduate of Wesleyan Female college at Macon. Mr. Douglas is a splendid business man, and one of the most popular young men of this section of the state. The best wishes of their many friends follow them.

Mr. Eugene B. Elder returned from Augusta yesterday and will again be the manager of the Calumet hotel at Indian Spring.

***

Rome, Ga., April 3.—(Special.)—The Magruder-Cothran nuptials Thursday night is the one big event of the coming week, and Romans are looking forward to the brilliant wedding and elegant reception with a great deal of interest.

The wedding of the popular young couple is an event of great importance and serves to link together two of Rome's oldest and most aristocratic families.

The Conacane Cotilion Club will tender an elegant german Monday evening to Miss Eddie Magruder and Mr. Guy Cothran and attendants.

The affair will be very swell indeed and will mark an epoch in the history of the club.

Cards are out announcing the coming wedding of Miss Estelle Smith and Mr. Alexander Sutherland, of Anniston, on April 12th.

COUNCIL WILL MEET TODAY

Courthouse Matter Will Come Up for Consideration.

WILL GO TO FINANCE COMMITTEE

It Is Not Known What Disposition Will Be Made of the $60,000. Other Council Business.

One of the most important matters which will come before the city council at its meeting this afternoon will be the consideration of the courthouse matter and the disposition of $60,000 which the city has put aside for one of the payments.

The defeat of the courthouse deal by the supreme court was entirely unexpected by all the city officials, and as yet nothing definite has been decided on in the matter.

The deal had been approved by the city attorney, and had been passed upon favorably by Judge J. H. Lumpkin, whose decisions are usually affirmed by the supreme court, and the road seemed clear for a settlement of the matter and the closing of the deal with the county.

The city now has the money with which the payment was to have been made, and the disposition of it will probably be considered this afternoon. The matter will in all likelihood be referred to the finance committee, and that body will report on the advisability of retaining the money as a fund or of spending it.

As to a new city hall and propositions looking to the erection or purchase of a suitable building, it is not thought that this will be touched on at the meeting this afternoon.

There are a number of other matters of more or less importance to be brought to the attention of council this afternoon, and the session will probably be of usual length.

The resolution passed by the committee on public buildings and grounds calling for a United States flag to be placed on every school building in the city will be presented to council with the committee report.

This resolution will go through council without a hitch, and the stars and stripes will in the course of a very short time float from the top of every school building in the city.

Preached of Christ's Death.

Rev. H. H. Proctor preached at the First Congregational church, colored, yesterday morning on the crucifixion of Christ. The subject of the sermon was "Groups Around the Cross."

Face Blemishes, etc.
For blackheads and pimples, H. A. McBrue, of Fayetteville, N.C., says: He suffered much until, by using
Comfort Powder
he got rid of them entirely. It heals and prevents all kinds of skin troubles. Recommended by trained nurses as the best powder for the skin. It is the Queen of Nursery and Toilet Powders. Sample Box Free. Comfort Powder Co., Hartford, Ct.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

HILL—Mrs. Mary F. Hill, mother of Mr. P. F. Henry, died at 11:30 a. m. Sunday. Remains will be interred at Greensboro, Ga., Monday noon.

PYRON—The friends and acquaintances of Charles E. Pyron and Miss Sallie G. Pyron are invited to attend the funeral of the former from the residence, 163 Walker street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Interment at Brooks station Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

"You'll Find It at Kamper's"

FRESH ROASTED COFFEES

BETTER THAN YOU OBTAIN ELSEWHERE FOR MORE MONEY.

A 15c Rio Coffee at 10c lb
A 20c Rio Coffee at 15c lb
20c lb.--Imitation---20c lb

So-called "Mocha and Java," without a grain of Mocha or Java in it. This is what many other dealers sell as Mocha and Java blends at prices ranging from

30c TO 40c PER POUND.

It's a real good drink, however, but we charge only what it is worth.

Don't be afraid of our Coffees because they are cheaper than you buy elsewhere. They are worth more than we charge you.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store,
79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

JAY EATON.

We Are Prepared

To give perfect and complete satisfaction to buyers of Hats and Men's Furnishings. We never had a more select stock.

The Gay Co.,

Hatters and Haberdashers,
18 Whitehall.

MEETINGS.



A stated conclave of Coeur De Lion Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, will be held in its asylum, corner of Pryor and Hunter streets, at 7:30 o'clock, this (Monday) evening. The order of the Temple will be conferred. The annual conclave will be held Good Friday evening, April 8th, instant. Knights Templar of good standing are courteously invited.

ZADOC B. MOON, Recorder.

Atlanta Fire Co. No. 1.

The regular meeting of Atlanta Fire Co., No 1, will be held at fire department headquarters on Alabama street, Monday, April 4th, at 7:30 p. m. All members requested to attend.

J. H. MECASLIN, President.
JOHN M. HEINZ, Secretary.

I announce myself a candidate for representative in the next general assembly and will be profoundly grateful for the support of the people. Subject to primary, April 21st. JOHN CLAY SMITH.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.
Book sellers, stationers and general news dealers. apr3-tf

We Keep Active.....

The crowds that come here do not allow us to "rest on past laurels." They expect something newer and better all the time. We try not to disappoint them.

This is a Boys' store. It is a Young Man's store. It is an Old Man's store. We look out for the Clothes-comfort of all ages.

There are Suits here at $7.50.
There are Suits here at $10.00.
There are Suits here at $12.50.
There are Suits here at $15.00.
There are Suits here at $18.00.
There are Suits here at $20.00.
There are Suits here at $25.00.

Every Suit—no matter what the price—is worthy. We are manufacturers and guarantee the quality and workmanship of all our garments. No extra cost to cut a $7.50 Suit by a $25.00 pattern. You may come here with the idea that our goods and our methods are different from ordinary stores.

Beautiful, new-fashioned novelties, thorough-going styles—so cheap that it's impossible for the salespeople to slip a sale or for a buyer to ever know a regret.

Neckwear for Easter
Hats for Easter
Underwear for Easter
Furnishings for Easter

Permit us to again remind you of the matchless completeness of the foregoing stocks. We have gathered intelligently and prodigally. The most exclusive and fashionable things in men's dress are here for you to examine—and buy. It is impossible for men of prudence and taste to see our grand assortments without being properly impressed. The object of the advertising is to urge a personal visit of inspection. Your own conception of economy will do the rest. Come see. That's all we ask—come see. Be sure to come. You'll thank us for the repetition and emphasis when you are shown the values now awaiting your selection.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Department

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street, Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS
Our Only Store in Atlanta—15 and 17 Whitehall St.

HOW THE PYRAMIDS WERE ERECTED

Corfu Had 100,000 Men Employed on His for Twenty Years.

A STORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT

Prof. Breasted Describes the Methods Employed in Heavy Construction.

EVERY THING DONE BY HUMAN STRENGTH

The Workmanship Was So Skillful That the Joints in the Masonry Were Invisible.

THE visit which Professor James Henry Breasted paid Atlanta last week was like the throwing of a searchlight over the dark waters of the past, when the world was young. A great many people would frankly confess that he made clear to them much that had been vague and mysterious about the most ancient civilization of which anything is known today.

Professor Breasted is probably the highest authority on Egyptology in America. He holds the chair of Egyptology in the University of Chicago, and has charge of the Egyptian collections in the university's oriental museum and also of a similar collection in the Field museum at the old world's fair grounds. He is writing a history of early Egypt for one of the great publishing houses and in the summer teaches Hebrew and Arabic at the university. He is a thorough German and French scholar and is a ripe Latin and Greek scholar. Many persons who had the pleasure of hearing him wondered what his nationality was. They thought they detected a foreign accent on his tongue. He is a native American, born in Illinois, but he spent years in Europe studying Egyptology in the museums there, and then he lived for a time in Egypt, speaking nothing but Arabic, and as both the German and the Arabic tongues roll the r, it is not surprising that the northern tendency in that direction is slightly; though agreeably, emphasized in his case.

Egyptology has become such a broad study within the last few years that now there are sub-divisions of it with specialists investigating each. Some are deciphering inscriptions, others are studying the pyramids and temples and others still are engaged in other branches. Professor Breasted is writing history, as stated above. He will bring it up to the seventh century A. D. He has made an elaborate study of the pyramids and temples. The pyramids are the most ancient and best preserved of all ancient monuments. They have been objects of interest to the lettered world for 3,000 years. It must be remembered that Egyptian civilization was 2,000 years old when Moses was laid in the bulrushes.

Egypt was so old and her people so far advanced that the Greeks thought it was the home of all hidden wisdom and as Professor Breasted said in his lecture at the Grand on Friday night, they believed that the usages of Egyptian religion "were but the cloak for the most profound truths."

The ancient Egyptians had a written language which was lost for centuries. Professor Breasted's account of the way in which it was deciphered about seventy-five years ago, was full of interest. Briefly following him, he told how Champollion, a young Frenchman, deciphered an inscription on the base of a very old obelisk. This was not the Rosetta stone, as is commonly supposed, on which the scholars of Europe had worked unsuccessfully. The priests of Isis had erected the obelisk to a king and queen, Ptolemy and Cleopatra. Fortunately several symbols of the inscription were repeated. For instance, there were two figures of a recumbent lion. These corresponded to the letter l in Cleopatra and to the same letter in Ptolemy. The symbol for p was duplicated. Champollion took that to be an inverted flower but it was intended to represent a coil of rope. Then there was the bird, so familiar in Egyptian inscriptions. That corresponds to the English letter a or the Greek alpha. Champollion proved two things: First, that the hieroglyphic is a phonetic system and not symbolic as had been claimed; and, second, it possesses alphabetic signs. He made considerable progress in deciphering before he took up the Rosetta stone. Before he died Champollion had compiled "a considerable dictionary, placed and classified grammatical forms and when he died in 1832, he had torn away the veil of mystery which had shrouded Egypt for fifteen centuries or more, thrust back nearly 3,000 years the limits of the prehistoric, and made the buried temples of the Nile eloquent with the story of a culture and achievement hardly less marvelous than our own, a civilization whose greatest monuments had risen 2,000 years before the prophet of the Exodus was born."

The story of the building of the pyramids and temples, illustrated with striking stereopticon pictures, was an education to most of Professor Breasted's large audience. The pyramids were built for tombs for the kings while the mastaba or structure of brick served the same purpose for the noble. Some of the pyramids have endured to the present day and appear to be good to stand for thirty centuries more, while the tombs of the nobles have long ago crumbled or been covered by sand. The pyramids were built along a narrow strip of the desert margin on the western side of the Nile and they extend for fifty miles along the river. They were all built within a period of 1,000 years. The old Egyptians believed that immortality depended upon the security with which the dead were laid away.

The great pyramid of Cheops was one of the seven wonders of the old world, and it has continued to be a wonder of the modern world. Its construction required the labor of thousands of men for years. The lecturer showed how the huge blocks of stone were cut from the quarries and transported down the river on immense barges. Then they were dragged from the river to the pyramid on sleds by men tugging at ropes. The Egyptians, with their architectural skill, did not seem to understand the value of rollers or did not apply them to moving heavy weights. There are pictures of this work carved in stone still extant. A view was thrown on the canvass showing the transportation of two heavy columns by boat down the river.

Originally the pyramid was clothed in a polished casing, completely covering the rough core masonry. This casing was so finely joined that the joints were practically invisible. Some time between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries this casing was removed by the Moslem builders of Cairo. The story of the robbing of the pyramid by the Moslems was graphically recited, but what treasures were found no one knows, for there is no record. But the Moslems had hard work in forcing a passage. They missed the entrance, which was skillfully hidden, and they missed some of the entrances to galleries for the same reason. Twenty-ton blocks of granite were placed together so closely that the line of contact was practically invisible to the naked eye.

Herodotus says that 100,000 men were employed in building the great pyramid for twenty years. He tells us that it took ten years to build the stone causeway from the river up to the pyramid.

The description of the great Karnak temple gave a vivid impression of the enormous labor and skill devoted to this structure, which was 1,800 years in building. "Imagine," said the lecturer, "a cathedral begun in the time of Christ and only finished in our own century."

"In one particular," said Professor Breasted, "the Egyptian temple is in striking contrast with that of the Greek. Whereas the Greek ranged his lovely colonnades around the outside of the hall, the Egyptian loved to mass his mighty shafts within the walls and courts. The Egyptian colonnaded halls produce the effect of vastness, of overpowering grandeur, of somber beauty; in that of the Greeks we see the stately but sunny beauty that speaks in their religion and mythology."

This, the closing lecture in the association's course, was pronounced by many to be the most instructive of the year's course. While it was educational, it was not at all dry and the interest of all was closely held to the end.

Persons Who Excell



In the walks of life, at some dark period of their lives have been burdened with some physical weaknesses or chronic diseases. The trained athlete whose sinews stand the strain of every encounter may have suffered at some time the pangs of diseases common among men. There are thousands of bright, brainy people in America today who have had their diseases dispelled by the careful, scientific treatment and methods of DR. HATHAWAY & CO., Specialists, and have gone on when they thought of giving up, to the winning of fame and fortune.

THERE IS NO FAILING with Dr. Hathaway & Co. when a case is once undertaken and an absolute cure guaranteed. Why not be a PERSON WHO EXCELS? Rid yourself of these dire diseases! These famed specialists guarantee cures in all cases of

Bladder Troubles, Hydrocele,
Pimples, Ulcers, Piles,
Nervous Debility, Stricture,
Eczema, Kidney Complaints
Lost Vitality, Rheumatism,
Varicocele, Weakness of Men

AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Send for Question Blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

Call on them or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Rooms 34 and 35, Inman building.
Office hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 1.

SOUTHERN COLLEGES MEET THIS SPRING

Track Teams Will Come to Atlanta To Hold a Contest.

MEETING APRIL 21ST AND 22D

Tech Team Will Participate This Year for the First Time.

SIXTEEN SOUTHERN COLLEGES TO ATTEND

Team of the University of Georgia Has Been in Training All Winter for the Occasion.

THE track meet to be held in Atlanta May 21st and 22d under the auspices of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association promises to be one of the most thoroughly enjoyable events of the season.

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association is composed of sixteen prominent colleges in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Kentucky and South Carolina.

Probably all of them will send representatives to the coming meet and if so it will rank far ahead of any other event of the kind ever held in the south.

Among the more prominent colleges that never fail to send athletes to this annual gathering are the University of Georgia, Vanderbilt, Tulane, Auburn, Sewanee and Kentucky state college.

The Georgia School of Technology will be represented this year for the first time and expects to make a splendid showing. The exercises will consume two days since there are so many contestants in the various events that trial heats are necessary in the dashes and longer races. Among the events always held by the Southern Intercollegiate Association are the dashes of 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards and 880 yards, 120-yard and 220-yard hurdles, throwing hammer and putting shot, running broad jump, pole vaulting and all the long races.

Nashville, Tenn., had the last track meet of the association and judging by some of the records made by southern college men there it is more than probable that one world's record at least will be broken this spring in Atlanta.

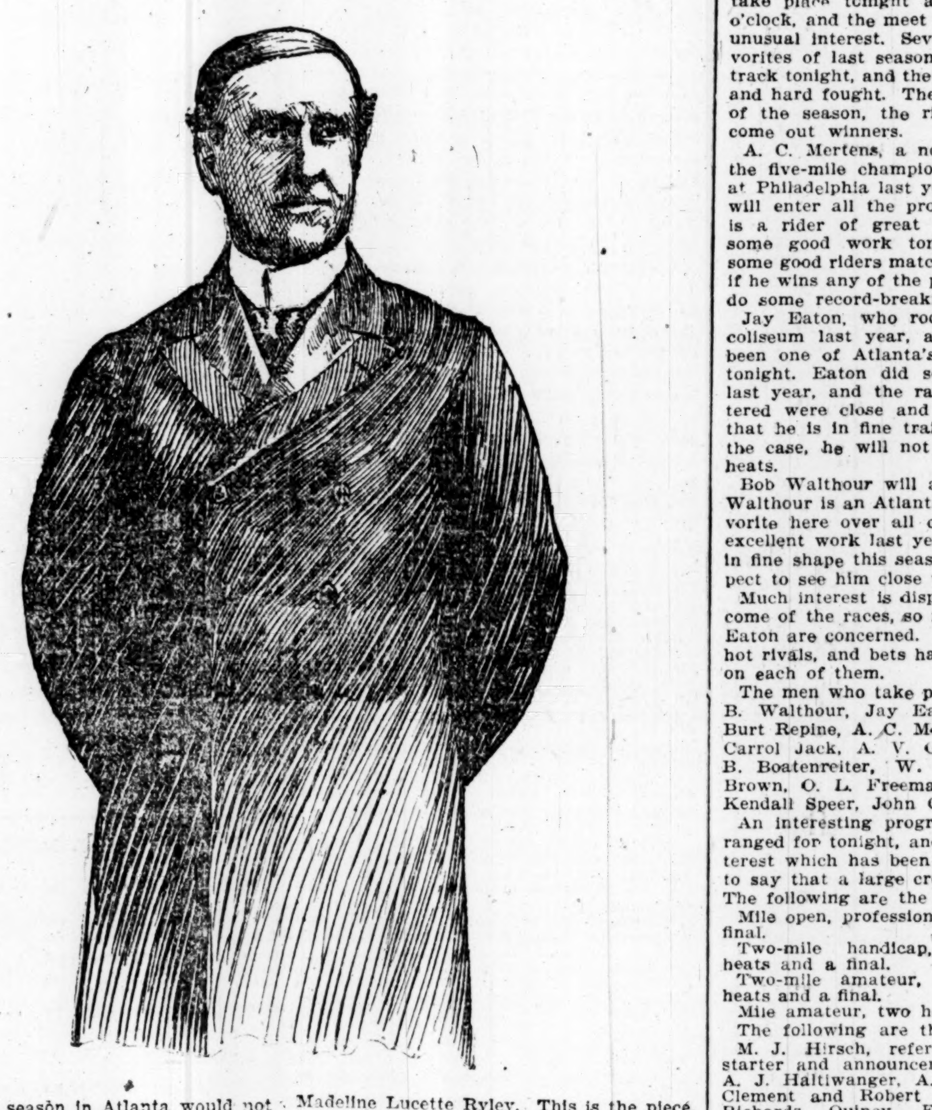
The University of Georgia has had her athletes in training practically all the winter and will undoubtedly carry off her share of honors.

Mr. John Mahan, the track coach at the university last year, is again in Athens getting the team into good shape. He is confident of success and expressed the hope of putting the Georgians into first place in Atlanta. The annual field day held at the University of Georgia a few days ago was the means of bringing out some new material among the students, which with proper development will be a credit to the college. In the running and hurdling events two Atlanta boys, Charley Black and Harmon Cox, easily carried off the laurels.

Vanderbilt university won first place at the Nashville meet last year mainly on account of the fact that it was held in her home city and she was therefore able to put as many men on the track as was needed. Every college that attends the meet this spring will bring anywhere from ten to thirty men and Atlanta will be given a gala tone and attire when the various loud yelling college men arrive.

NAT GOODWIN.

He Will Appear in Atlanta Next Week in "An American Citizen"—Maxine Elliott, Who Recently Married Him, Will Appear in His Company.



A theatrical season in Atlanta would not seem complete without Nat Goodwin, and he is coming to Atlanta a week from tonight. Goodwin is a great favorite in Atlanta, and always has one of the largest houses of the season. Coming as he does this year at the close of the season, and for only one performance, the chances are that he will break the record for the Grand this year. Mr. Goodwin will be assisted by Miss Maxine Elliott, and present his greatest and most artistic success, "An American Citizen," from the pen of Madeline Lucette Ryley. This is the piece, it will be remembered, which had the distinction of running almost five months, earlier in the season, at the Knickerbocker theater, New York. While at Hooley's theater, in Chicago, Mr. Goodwin ended one of the most successful engagements in the history of that famous playhouse. The production will be identical with that seen in New York, both with reference to scenic environment and costumes. The story of "An American Citizen" affords both Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott the greatest opportunities for displaying their versatility.

SOUTH STEADILY PROGRESSES.

Number of New Industries Reported During Last Week.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 3.—In the face of disturbed conditions and disturbing rumors, business and trade generally throughout the south have shown that same steadiness, the existence of which in the country at large is well indicated by twenty less failures than for the corresponding week of 1897.

Although going concerns have kept going satisfactorily, the comparatively few new enterprises reported to The Tradesman during the past week disclose some reluctance to consider new propositions, for the time being.

The Tradesman notes with pleasure, however, that such industries as have been getting under way are well distributed and widely diversified.

Among the more important are cotton seed oil mills in Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee and South Carolina, and in the latter state a batting mill; a large compress in Texas, and a shuttle factory in North Carolina. Another large lumber mill is projected at a Texas gulf point and one in West Virginia.

North Carolina reports brick works and a foundry, and Texas advices mention an ice factory, a canning factory and an irrigation company. An electric light company and an ice factory are under way in Mississippi, and in Georgia an electric light plant and a brick works. Tennessee reports another flouring mill, and Virginia has a $300,000 company to make calcium carbide and acetylene gas machinery.

MANY RIDERS OUT YESTERDAY.

During the Early Afternoon Wheels Crowded the Roads to Manchester and Brookwood.

Bicycles were out in numbers yesterday afternoon on the chert roads, regardless of the rather threatening aspect of the sky. The sun was hidden, but spring was in the air and the prospect of a turn on a chert road at such a season of the year was too much for the ordinary wheeler to resist.

The most popular road yesterday afternoon was naturally the one offering the least resistance in the way of hills—the new road to Manchester. Early in the afternoon the warmth was delightful and a seemingly endless string of riders was seen on this popular road. A number of tandems were out, some with both seats occupied by ladies. These as a general rule suffered the ignominy of being passed in the race and were left far behind by the heartless scorchers.

On the route to Brookwood a number of prominent Atlantians were seen in the moving crowd during the early afternoon. As the cool of evening approached the riders diminished in numbers perceptibly and only the more ardent of the crowd remained until dark. The hills of Peachtree were covered with wheels shortly after the dinner hour when the sun appeared at its strongest and many ladies were among the riders.

To the happy scorcher pulling in all his glory for Brookwood, the deadly imminence of a foreign war was a matter of small moment. Serenly sitting in his saddle he doubtless contemplated with scorn the idea that any Spaniard could ever catch him.

BICYCLE RACERS RIDE TONIGHT

First Races of the Season Will Take Place at the Coliseum.

CRACK MEN WILL BE PRESENT

Walthour, Eaton and Mertens Are Among Those Who Are To Ride. Interesting Programme.

The first bicycle race of the season will take place tonight at the coliseum at 8 o'clock, and the meet promises to be one of unusual interest. Several of Atlanta's favorites of last season will be seen on the track tonight, and the contests will be close and hard fought. The races being the first of the season, the riders are anxious to come out winners.

A. C. Mertens, a noted rider who holds the five-mile championship which he won at Philadelphia last year, will be here and will enter all the professional events. He is a rider of great ability, and will do some good work tonight. He will have some good riders matched against him, and if he wins any of the prizes he will have to do some record-breaking riding.

Jay Eaton, who rode frequently at the coliseum last year, and who has always been one of Atlanta's favorites, will ride tonight. Eaton did some fine work here last year, and the races in which he entered were close and exciting. It is said that he is in fine training, and if such is the case, he will not be last in the final heats.

Bob Walthour will also be seen tonight. Walthour is an Atlanta boy, and is the favorite here over all others. He did some excellent work last year, and is said to be in fine shape this season. Atlanta will expect to see him close up in the front.

Much interest is displayed as to the outcome of the races, so far as Walthour and Eaton are concerned. Last year they were hot rivals, and bets have been freely made on each of them.

The men who take part in the races are: B. Walthour, Jay Eaton, M. A. Elliott, Burt Repine, A. C. Mertens, Eli Winesett, Carrol Jack, A. V. Grace, Bob Jackson, B. Boatenreiter, W. G. Critchlow, Gus Brown, O. L. Freeman, A. D. Anderson, Kendall Speer, John Chapman.

An interesting programme has been arranged for tonight, and from the great interest which has been displayed, it is safe to say that a large crowd will be present. The following are the events arranged:

Mile open, professional, two heats and a final.

Two-mile handicap, professional, two heats and a final.

Two-mile amateur, professional, two heats and a final.

Mile amateur, two heats and a final.

The following are the track officials: M. J. Hirsch, referee; S. R. Johnson, starter and announcer; George A. Clark, A. J. Haltiwanger, A. H. Haynes, P. A. Clement and Robert Clark, judges; Hal Richards, Quincy Everett and Clark Thompson, timers; J. H. Zachery, Harry Thompson, Tom Swift, Bob Reid, J. W. Whitehead, umpires; Frank Steineau, clerk of the course.

Music will be furnished by the Fifth Regiment band, and the races will commence promptly at 8 o'clock and be run off as rapidly as possible. The Consolidated will run a schedule to the coliseum, and cars will be at the doors for the accommodation of the crowd when the races are over.

CHICAGO COMES WEDNESDAY.

Will Meet Atlanta on the Diamond at Brisbine Park and an Exciting Game Is Expected.

The baseball team of Chicago will be in Atlanta next Wednesday and play against the Atlanta team. The game promises to be an exciting one, and is looked forward to with interest by the local fans.

Great things are expected of the Atlanta team in this game, and a large crowd will be present to watch the work of the men. Chicago is said to have an unusually fine team, and the Atlanta boys will find plenty of opportunity to show off their good work.

The work of the team so far has been eminently satisfactory, and it is thought it will prove to be the best team Atlanta has ever had.

Each member of the team is a hard worker, and all of them are active and full of life. Sheridan will show the fans what his team can do next Wednesday, and Chicago is promised a pleasant afternoon's entertainment.

With the exception of the game played with the Techs last Saturday, the game with the Chicago boys will be the first the Atlanta team has played this year. The fans will be out in great crowds to watch the first game and make comments on the playing of the Atlanta team. While the men have not had a great amount of practice, they will undoubtedly be able to hold their own and do work entirely satisfactory to the baseball sports.

ATLANTA CAMP MEETS TONIGHT.

Important Session To Be Held at Gate City Guard's Armory.

Atlanta camp, No. 159, United Confederate Veterans, will meet in the Gate City Guard armory tonight at 7:30. An important session will be held by the camp and many matters relating to the approaching reunion will be taken up for disposal.

The meetings of the camp will be held twice a month, instead of once, as formerly. This was decided upon some time ago, for as the time for the reunion comes nearer, more work will devolve upon the camp.

The offer of Mr. Austell to give the camp a room in his building as headquarters was thoroughly appreciated, but on account of the large attendance of the members at the meetings the room space offered was too small for accommodation. The camp will continue to meet in the Gate City Guard's armory on the first and third Monday nights in each month until after the reunion.

PROMISED THEM FINE PREMIUMS

Swindler Played His Game in Greenville and Laurens, S. C.

Greenville, S. C., April 3.—(Special.)—A young man giving his name as W. B. Wick and claiming Ohio as his home, was arrested here yesterday. Wick is charged with the very wicked offense of swindling. He has been soliciting subscriptions for The Family Magazine, of Cincinnati, and promising premiums of gold watches or tea sets, as one might choose, but he collected cash in various sums from each subscriber.

Wick began this work among the mill operatives of Laurens, where he got over $100. From there he went to Pelzer and Piedmont and worked the operatives. Sunday he came to Greenville and yesterday put in a good day's job in the Poe and Sampson mill communities. The sheriff of Laurens came up and took him back to the place today, but he feared the feeling was so high against the prisoner that he would have to leave the train before it reached town to avoid mob violence.

Wick is not over twenty-two years old, but has lots of assurance. He at first admitted his guilt, but later changed his statement. He compromised with his Greenville victims by refunding their money, but the Laurens people are determined that he shall be prosecuted and punished.

HIS THROAT CUT WITH A RAZOR.

Charles Edwards Slashed by a Jealous Rival.

Charles Edwards, a negro, is at the Grady hospital with a gash across his throat, inflicted by the murderous hand of a jealous rival.

Edwards and Gene Smith unfortunately decided to "keep company" with the same girl. Saturday night they met near the corner of Butler and Houston streets and warm words were followed by the appearance of a razor in the hand of Smith. With an oath he struck at Edwards and landed dangerously near the jugular.

Smith ran off, and Edwards was taken to the Grady hospital, where the effects of Smith's razor were counteracted with stitches and plasters. Edwards will get well. The police are looking for Smith and the razor.

Spring is the most important season from a health standpoint. Hood's Sarsaparilla taken now will purify your blood and put you in good condition the whole year. Get only Hood's.

Weak and Sickly,

System run down. Strength all gone. Sallow and don't care whether you live or die. You have dyspepsia. Take a few doses of Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and it will cure you. It strengthens and beautifies the complexion. For sale everywhere.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street. apr3-tf

FINANCIAL.

John W. Dickey
STOCK AND BOND BROKER
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited,

ATLANTA COTTON, STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE
205-206-207 Gould Building.
Direct wires to—
NEW YORK,
CHICAGO and
NEW ORLEANS.
Orders promptly executed.
Immediate settlements.
'Phone 1642.

W.H. PATTERSON & CO
DEALEARS IN
Investment Securities.
NO. 9 EAST ALABAMA ST.

Paine, Murphy & Co
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE
Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.
Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.
Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

Pay your city tax now and save discount.
E. T. PAYNE, C. T. C.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

For Rent by D. I. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

10-r. h.,	Whitehall street	$35 00
10-r. h.,	W. Peachtree	35 00
10-r. h.,	Walton	50 00
13-r. h.,	Central Place	25 00
8-r h.,	Thirteenth street	25 00
8-r. h.,	Magnolia and 4 acres land	12 00
8-r. h.,	Gartrell street	18 00
7-r. h.,	Little street	12 50
7-r. h.,	Mangum street	15 00
6-r. h.,	West Hunter street	15 00
6-r. h.,	East Simpson	18 60
6-r. h.,	Courtland ave.; near in	22 50
6-r. h.,	Haynes street	12 00
5-r. h.,	Luckie treet	15 00
6-r. h.,	Crew street	25 00

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall Street.

14-r. h.,	239 Courtland	$40 00
8-r. h.,	113 S. Pryor st., g., w. and b.	45 00
14-r. h.,	and 2 acres, W Peachtree	50 00
11-r. h.,	90 Ira, newly papered	25 00
10-r. h.,	186 N. Boulevard, new	30 00
8-r. h.,	50 Windsor, large, shady lot	26 50
7-r. h.,	127 N. Boulevard	15 00
7-r. h.,	20 Piedmont	20 00
6-r. h.,	125 Loyd, near Trinity	30 00
6-r. h.,	73 Hood, g. w. and b	20 00
5-r. h.,	51 W. Cain	20 00
5-r. h.,	63 Eugenia, at Pryor	16 00
6-r h.,	84 Trinity, g. w., and b	27 50
4-r. h.,	91 Hood street	10 00
4-r. h.,	110 Davis	10 00
4-r. h.,	82 Hood, g and w	12 50
Store and basement, Whitehall st		50 00

Large Alabama street store and store on Broad street.

List your property with us if you want it rented.

X Catalogues sent free descriptive of Furniture, Baby Carriages, Steel Ranges, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Oil and Gasoline Stoves. Wood & Beaumont Stove & Furniture Co., 85 & 87 Whitehall Street. X

WANTED—Salesmen.

SALESMEN—For cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. july 4 3-m

BOARDERS WANTED.

COME to 32 and 34 Houston street, The Bonaventure, to get board. Mr. T. F. Laing.

THE HOTEL GRANT, 86½ Whitehall St., centrally located, excellent accommodations, good table, rates reasonable.

KING HOUSE, at Stone Mountain, will be opened on Monday, April 4th. Ask for rates for the summer. mar 31—7t e o d

ROSEBUDS



Budding womanhood! What glorious possibilities! What half-hidden dangers! What a time for tender sympathy! At puberty nature generally makes some attempt to establish physical regularities, but when nature fails to assert itself, developments result which injure the health and impair the constitution of the maiden. The timely use of Bradfield's Female Regulator, the standard remedy for all weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to women, is what retarded nature needs in all such cases. Sold by druggists for $1. Books for women free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver.
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS.
51 Whitehall.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A CARRIAGE blacksmith; one who can do general repair work. Address W. H. Schatzman, Macon, Ga. apr 3-sun mon

SALESMEN on cigars; $100 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary; yearly contract to hustling men. Bailey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. mch 16 3t wed sun mon

WANTED—A first-class paper hanger, painter or decorator to take the agency of our 1898 gold medal designs of wall paper for Atlanta and vicinity; a great opportunity for a good worker. Address Burrows & Co., 22 Hanover street, Baltimore, Md. apr2-7t

SALESMEN—Experienced tea and coffee salesman for the Carolinas and eastern Georgia; none but those now selling the trade need apply; this is a good opportunity for the right man. Address Ervin, Page & Co., Philadelphia. mar26 10t M H

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Competent white nurse for year old baby for month or six weeks. Good home. Call or address Mrs. C., 265 Gordon street, West End. aprl 3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A VERY skillful church organist desires a position. Inquire of A. T. Spalding, 499 Courtland ave. mar27 eod

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS—Sell Williams $1 ink sets. Always successful. 463 Greenwich street, N. Y. apr3-2t

GASOLINE.

FIVE GALLONS of gasoline for 60 cents, delivered free in any part of city. Telephone 1568, or drop a postal; prompt attention. H. D. Harris, 95 N. Boulevard.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT—Flat Rock, N. C., new eight-room cottage for summer season furnished or unfurnished, convenient and comfortable. Address Mrs. S., 9 East Battery, Charleston, S. C. aprl 3t

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, 150 Crumley street, just around corner from South Pryor street; gas, water and all conveniences. Apply on premises, or to P. J. Moran, Constitution office. feb 15-tf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CAPITAL, in any amount, for the development of large enterprises will be furnished by one of the strongest financial houses in Wall street. If you have railroad, mining, patent, or similar interests to promote, write us; give full particulars, otherwise your communication will receive no attention; if it's big enough and good enough, we will furnish the money; we cannot consider small schemes or experiments. Address Henry Voorce Brandenburg & Co., bankers, 2 and 4 Wall street, New York. mch 29 9t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WE CAN sell a bargain in a 6-r. h. on Georgia avenue, between Washington and Crew streets. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall. 1w

STOP PAYING rent. New house, a gem, just completed, Georgia avenue; small cash payment, balance monthly. John S. Owens, Gould building. mar22 1m

MONEY TO LOAN.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street. jan13-1y

5 TO 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, one to ten years. I guarantee to save you money, no matter what price is made you elsewhere; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

LOANS MADE promptly; no commissions charged. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., 811 Equitable building. nov 11 6m

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments made to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on central property in Georgia towns and on choice improved Georgia farms at 8 per cent, including commissions.

LOANS made promptly on real estate or satisfactory collateral at lowest rates of interest. Equitable Loan and Security Co., Gould building.

V. F. PICKERT, broker and jeweler, 6½ Whitehall street, upstairs, makes loans on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. All business strictly confidential.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—A good home for a nice-looking, healthy, desirable baby boy. No one who cannot furnish reliable references need apply. Address with references P. O. box 668, Atlanta, Ga.

MAINE BUTTONS—The latest and the greatest thing out; exact reproduction of the Maine, surmounted by U. S. flag. Button big as half dollar. Everybody should wear one. By mail, postage paid, only 10 cents. Consolidated Button Co., Box D 298, Atlanta. mar18 7t

Sweet Water Park hotel, Lithia Springs, twenty miles west of Atlanta. H. T. Blake, proprietor. Now open. mch-9-1m

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy some standard medical books, late edition preferred. Address, stating price, "Cash Student," care Constitution. apr 1 7t

WANTED—500 people to try my guaranteed remedy for rheumatism and swelling; relief guaranteed. Trial bottle 25 cents. Address Rheumatic Supply Co., Box 671, Atlanta, Ga. mar 31—thur sun mon

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—To sell 27 shares Equitable Loan and Security Co. stock. Address "A," care Constitution. april 3t

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect February 13th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	13	Cincinnati	5 30 am
35	Washington	5 10 am	18	Macon	5 30 am
18	Jacksonville	5 20 am	8	Columbus, Ga.	5 30 am
20	Tallapoosa	8 2? am	35	Birmingham	5 40 am
17	Cornelia	8 30 am	16	Brunswick	7 45 am
19	Fort Valley	10 30 am	7	Chattanooga	7 50 am
9	Macon	11 10 am	12	Richmond	7 50 am
3	Columbus	11 10 am	38	Washington	12 00 n'n
38	Birmingham	11 30 am	19	Cincinnati	2 20 pm
10	Cincinnati	1 10 pm	37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
37	Washington	3 55 pm	10	Macon	4 20 pm
15	Brunswick	7 30 pm	10	Columbus	4 20 pm
11	Richmond	9 30 pm	20	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
7	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Cornelia	4 35 pm
7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	25	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
36	Birmingham	10 30 pm	14	Jacksonville	10 55 pm
14	Cincinnati	10 40 pm	36	Washington	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
3	Savannah	7 45 am	12	Savannah	7 50 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro	12 05 pm
11	Macon	11 20 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	3 45 pm
111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	12	Macon	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville	5 40 pm	114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
1	Savannah	7 35 pm	4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS			SUNDAY TRAINS	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
3	Nashville	7 30 am	2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Rome	8 40 am	70	Chattanooga	3 20 pm
71	Chattanooga	11 55 am	72	Rome	5 15 pm
1	Nashville	7 30 pm	4	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
38	Montgomery	11 40 am	35	Montgomery	5 25 am
34	Selma	7 00 pm	33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
36	Selma	11 30 pm	37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 31 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
3	Augusta	5 00 am	2	Augusta	7 50 am
5	Covington	7 45 am	28	Augusta	3 10 pm
1	Augusta	12 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
27	Augusta	8 20 pm	4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
41	Norfolk	5 20 am	402	Washington	12 00 n'n
403	Washington	2 50 pm	38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
Knoxville	7 30 pm	Knoxville	8 15 am

Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Dec. 26. 1897.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No 3 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 38 a m	5 25 p m	2 15 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 35 a m	6 28 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 00 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 40 a m	7 35 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	10 00 p m
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma		11 30 p m	
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	
Arrive New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 33 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 36 Daily
Leave Houston	5 50 a m		6 55 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 50 p m		7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m		12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 p m		12 30 p m
Leave Selma		7 00 a m	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	11 45 a m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	5 30 a m	1 30 p m	
Arrive Opelika	8 16 a m	2 50 p m	8 05 p m
Arrive West Point	8 55 a m	3 31 p m	8 45 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 25 a m	4 14 p m	9 12 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 27 a m	6 28 p m	10 13 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 p m

No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 Solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr. JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
ED E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.
GEORGE W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective March 1, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 1? Ev Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 36 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 24 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 43 pm
Ar Cornelia			11 25 am	8 35 pm
Lv Charlotte	8 30 pm	9 25 am	6 40 am	
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm			
Ar. Danville	12 00 n't	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 25 pm		
Ar. Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm		
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	3 00 am		
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 20 am		
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm		
Lv. Danville		1 30 am	1 50 pm	12 30 am
Ar. Richmond		6 00 am	6 40 pm	6 00 am
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm			
Ar. Norfolk	7 26 am			

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 45 am	4 20 pm	10 55 pm
Ar. Macon	8 10 am	10 50 am	7 00 pm	1 05 am
Ar. Everett		6 25 pm		6 25 am
Ar. Brunswick		7 55 pm		7 25 am
Ar. Jacksonville		9 50 pm		8 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	7 50 am	2 20 pm
Ar. Rome	7 37 am	10 33 am	4 55 pm
Ar. Dalton	8 38 am	11 45 am	6 06 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	9 50 am	1 00 pm	7 30 pm
Ar. Cincinnati	7 40 pm		7 20 am
Ar. Knoxville	1 15 am		9 50 pm
Ar. Louisville	7 30 pm		7 27 am
Ar. St. Louis	6 56 am		

Nos. 13 and 14 Vestibuled Train with Pullman Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches between Cincinnati and Tampa, Fla. Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta; also between St. Louis and Jacksonville.

Lv Atlanta	30 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	6 51 am	6 03 pm
Ar Columbus	9 25 am	8 55 pm
Ar Albany	30 pm	

No 30 has through coach Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 40 am	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 25 pm	7 44 am	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham	7 00 am		
Ar Greenville	7 30 am		
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 15 pm		
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	8 30 am		
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 40 pm

No. 35 Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta. No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis. No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.

Office Kimball House Corner.

PETER LYNCH.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets,

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Fine Liquors and Wines a specialty. Also Boots, Shoes, Harness and Harness Upper and Sole Leather, Crockeryware, Hardware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their season. A variety store. All orders from country and town filled promptly at lowest market rates. Terms cash.

BIG CAMP MAY BE ESTABLISHED HERE

General Schofield Says Provision Should Be Made for Instruction Camps.

SAYS THERE SHOULD BE FOUR

Atlanta Is Admirably Suited for Location of One.

CLIMATE IS JUST WHAT WOULD BE NEEDED

There Is No Malaria Here and Troops Could Be Moved to Any Point in Large Numbers.

LIEUTENANT General John M. Cohofield, retired, in speaking of the war situation, stated a short while since that provision should immediately be made by the government for camps of instruction, organization and reserve. He said there should be three or four of these, and that one should be in New York and the others in various portions of the country.

It is possible that orders may be received at the headquarters of the department of the gulf in the course of the next few days asking that the advisability of establishing one of the camps in Atlanta be thoroughly investigated, and that the fitness of this city for such a camp be reported on.

Atlanta has already been recognized as the best adapted city in the United States for one of the bases of operations in case of war with Spain, and in recognition of her importance headquarters of the department of the gulf, one of the largest and most important in the United States, have been established here.

In addition to this, Atlanta is admirably fitted for the location of one of the camps of instruction, organization and reserve, and if they are established it seems likely that one of them will be located here.

One of the most important features of a place where one of these camps is located should be the healthfulness of the place, and particularly its freedom from malaria. It is recognized that Atlanta is entirely free from malaria, and that yellow fever and other fevers of a like nature cannot exist here.

Troops from all parts of the country would be brought to Atlanta, and though the city is far south, the elevation is such that no bad effects result to a person coming here from the north to live. If an invasion of Cuba were intended, the troops here would become acclimated, and would be ready to keep in good health in any part of the country.

In addition to this, the accessibility of Atlanta is better than that of almost any other southern city. Railroads from all directions and all sections enter Atlanta, and troops could be brought here easily and with very little hardship. In case the troops were to be moved, the railroads are here reaching to any point, and almost any number of men could be moved on very short notice.

Two of the special features of Atlanta to be seen at a glance are her healthfulness and railroad facilities. These are two of the most important requirements of a camp of the kind General Schofield suggests that the government provide for, and in all likelihood one of the camps will be established here if the government decides that they are needed.

The idea of establishing the camps is to encamp the state militia and recruits, and give them a thorough training preparatory to sending them to the front.

SUBSCRIBERS MUST PAY UP.

Judge Lumpkin Signs Order Affecting Subscribers to United States Bond and Mortgage Company.

Judge Lumpkin signed an order Saturday granting to the receiver of the late United States Bond and Mortgage Company the right to demand from the subscribers of the defunct company ninety per cent of the amount they subscribed to the capital stock.

The order says this must be for immediate payment and if it is not forthcoming the receiver is directed to sue for the amount. The amount subscribed in the company was $100,000 and only $10,000 was paid in at the time the company was placed in the hands of the receiver. This leaves about $80,000 to be collected by the receiver under the order signed by Judge Lumpkin. This amount is wanted by the receiver to pay the debts of the company which have been standing since the failure.

The order was taken by consent of the attorneys in the case and will affect many people in the city. The order reads:

"It is ordered by consent that the foregoing petition be and is hereby allowed and the receiver is authorized and directed to call upon each of the subscribers to the capital stock of the United States Bond and Mortgage Company for immediate payment of his unpaid subscription, to-wit: Ninety per cent of the amount subscribed.

"The receiver is further directed to sue all subscribers where necessary."

JONES WANTS $5,000 DAMAGES.

Says Leak Called Him a Liar and He Wants Reparation.

R. W. B. Jones has filed a suit in the clerk's office for $5,000 damages against H. F. Leak, whom the defendant alleges called him a liar.

Jones says that Leak, on February 25th, falsely and maliciously said that he was a liar and used other epithets about him which were intended to injure his character. He says these words were uttered in the presence of G. C. Hannah, W. S. Florence and Will Means.

Jones asserts that at a later date Leak named him the biggest liar in the county.

BRILEY INQUEST WILL CONTINUE

Coroner's Jury To Meet in the Murder Case.

The coroner will hold another session in the inquest proceedings of the Briley murder this afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Stamps stated that he expected to close up the case today.

It is not thought that any more important testimony will be brought out.

Men and medicines are judged by what they do. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla give it a good name everywhere. preparations fail to do any good whatever.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery. apr3-tf

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager. Handsome stock new wall paper Beautiful designs, blended friezes, low prices. Send for samples.

Special Notice.

Mrs. W. B. Crocker, of Paris, London and Boston, wishes to announce an opening of strictly important millinery in hats, bonnets and toques at the Aragon, March 31st, April 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, this week, direct from Boston.

AN OUTCAST'S PITIFUL CASE

Question That Is Now Puzzling the Police Authorities.

IS MORE DEAD THAN LIVING

Something Must Be Done with Her at Once—A Policeman Investigates and Makes a Report.

The police are trying to make some disposition of a half-dead human being. It would not be difficult to dispose of a body that was entirely dead, as science would take it readily through the channels of a medical college, but what to do with a half dead body is a problem which seems to have baffled the police authorities.

Patrolman Crim has reported that there is a negro woman dying in a house in an alley in the rear of the Granite hotel. The woman is Nettie Shields. She is the wife of Romulus Shields, who killed Aleck Joyner a few years ago near the very house where she now lies suffering an agony greater than the throes of violent death.

Patrolman Crim called at the house and then reported the case at the police barracks. An effort was made to have the woman sent to the Grady hospital. The ambulance went to the place but the woman was in such a physical condition that she could not be moved.

What to do with the creature became a question with the police authorities. To leave her there alone to die was too inhuman to be thought of; the hospital could not take her; she had no one upon whom she has any claims; the police have no place for such people and no fund for the employment of nurses; she is not a fit subject for the county poorhouse.

What was to be done with her?

The question may be answered today. It is probable that the spark of life in the mere than half-dead frame will last for some time, perhaps weeks.

Just such another case has never come up before the police. One of two things is certain—the woman must either be removed or a nurse hired to take care of her and medicine and food supplied.

In speaking of the case yesterday Patrolman Crim said:

"The woman is unable to move. She cannot even lift a hand to her face. I have never witnessed in all my life such a sight. Now and then some passing negro drops into the cabin. All night long and nearly all day she lies there alone unable to move or cry out. It is pitiful, I tell you, and I can't see what the city can do for the woman. I have reported the matter to the captain of my watch and he is endeavoring to do something. The hospital says it cannot take the woman. But something has to be done."

DEATH OF MR. C. O. PYRON.

Well-Known Engineer Died at His Residence Yesterday Afternoon

Mr. C. E. Pyron, who was for many years engineer of the stone crushing machine used in this city, died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at his late residence, 163 Walker street. He had been ill for a long time with consumption and of late his condition has been such as to indicate that the end was approaching.

Miss Sallie G. Pyron, his sister, is the only surviving member of the family. The funeral services will be conducted at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the residence and the interment will occur tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at Brooks station on the Central railroad.

DR. GUINN AT FIRST BAPTIST.

He Preached a Strong and Interesting Sermon Yesterday Morning.

In the absence of Dr. W. W. Landurm yesterday morning the pulpit of the First Baptist church was filled by Dr. Guinn, of Manchester, who is a former pastor of the church.

Dr. Guinn preached an admirable sermon which gave evidence of much thought and careful preparation. He took as his text, "Your sorrow shall be turned into joy," John xvi, 20.

"The cause of sorrow," said Dr. Guinn, "will be the cause of joy. Only can sorrow be turned into joy when a new light from heaven breaks upon the darkest and most mysterious facts of life and all that once was gloomiest is clothed in dazzling sunshine, and all that was wept over has become the happiest and most glorious recollection and out of the very elements of bitterest grieving it is that truest joy is built up."

The Gospel on a Boat.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

In this age of modern methods religious tactics must keep pace with the general progress. To this end an organization called the Chapel Boat Society, with headquarters at Aurelius, Mich., and auxiliaries in several different states, has undertaken to build a large sailing yacht, which, equipped for any voyage and manned by a crew of consecrated mission workers, in charge of Evangelist George E. Benn, hopes to bring to a safe anchorage many thousand souls. The interior of the vessel, seating several hundred people, is to be fitted up as a chapel for religious services. The deck, with a seating capacity of about 1,000, will also be utilized for services in fair weather.

The vessel will visit all American seaports, islands and remote points most in need of religious awakening, organizing churches and Sunday schools and distributing Bibles and tracts. About the gulf of Mexico are congregated many thousand fishermen and sailors who are totally deprived of all gospel privileges, and it is the especial design of the vessel to reach people such as these, who can be reached or interested in no other way.

Why He Gave Up Cigars.

From Success.

An English clergyman, who was a hard smoker, was cured of the taste for tobacco by a sudden twinge of conscience.

He was sitting one day in his library with an expensive cigar in his mouth when the name of one of his oldest friends was announced. The visitor, when greetings had been warmly exchanged, confessed that he had come upon a begging errand.

A story of pathetic distress was told, and an urgent appeal was made for immediate relief. The clergyman was a warm-hearted, generous man, and his hand was plunged at once into his pocket, but he found only a few shillings there. He then fumbled in his desk for his check-book, remarking to his friend that it was a very sad and urgent case, and that he would do what he could; but when he looked at his bank balance his face changed color. The account was nearly overdrawn already.

"I am very sorry," he said. "I can only give you a beggarly sum. I did not know how poor I was."

When his friend had gone, he relighted his cigar, but it seemed to have a bitter taste, and he took out a fresh one. Before striking a match he jotted down on paper the price of the cigar, and the number which he usually smoked a day. He found that tobacco was costing him 5 shillings a day, and over £90 a year—or about $450 in American money. The amount which he had given to his old friend in dire distress represented the cost of twenty days' smoking.

The clergyman was an impulsive man. Instead of lighting his fresh cigar of the choicest brand, he threw it into the fire on his hearth. He was so deeply impressed with the thought that a little self-denial on his part would have enabled him to help an old friend in great need that he resolved sternly never to smoke again. Being a man of strong will, he was as good as his word.

A recent investigation has shown that the students of a military academy in England expend enough money on cigarettes to provide for the education of forty young men too poor to have the same advantages. The effects of tobacco on health may be disputed, but no smoker can deny that smoking is a wasteful habit, and that there would be large compensations for self-denial.

CRITTENTON MOVED MEETING TO TEARS

The Evangelist Preached at Tabernacle Yesterday Afternoon.

A LARGE CROWD HEARD HIM

Listeners Were Deeply Affected by His Powerful Remarks.

WILL BE ENTERTAINED THIS AFTERNOON

Will Remain in the City for Ten Days and Will Conduct Services Twice Every Day.

CHARLES N. CRITTENTON, the noted evangelist, preached yesterday afternoon at the tabernacle. Three thousand persons were in the tabernacle when the hour for the meeting arrived and this number was augmented by several hundred during the delivery of the sermon.

Mr. Crittenton displayed a wonderful knowledge of the Bible, and for every change of thought he had a quotation. His sermon was, in fact, a series of quotations, and he brought them in just at the proper time and with telling effect.

He had forceful illustrations for everything he said and many of his anecdotes were very pathetic. His knowledge of the Bible and the great facility he displayed in its use aided him in adding force to these stories and in drawing contrasts.

The effect of the sermon on the congregation is worthy of note. Rapt attention was given the speaker and his audience seemed anxious to catch every word. Frequently there were outbursts of tears and on several occasions it was the few who were not weeping. The sermon lasted about forty minutes. After its close Mr. Crittenton asked all who would promise to try and live better lives to rise to their feet. In the congregation of 3,000 there were not over one hundred who did not stand up. After the services about fifty persons crowded around Mr. Crittenton and with every one of them he had a private talk.

Several announced their intention of living better lives and Mr. Crittenton at once made appointments with these. They will visit him in his car during his stay in this city. Mr. Crittenton speaks at the tabernacle again tonight and tomorrow afternoon he will begin his afternoon services at the First Methodist church. They will be held every afternoon during his stay in this city.

The meetings will be conducted every night at the tabernacle. Mr. Crittenton will remain in Atlanta for ten days and will then continue his trip through the south. He is a magnetic speaker and has made many conversions in other cities.

Yesterday afternoon he chose his text from Matthew xxi, 28: "Go work today in my vineyard."

"We must come before we can go. Come to Christ for pardon when you have sinned, come to Him for salvation, for reclamation from backsliding and for qualification for service.

"Without Christ our efforts are in vain. We may mean well; we may try to do the right thing and serve God with humbleness and humility, but without the aid of Christ we can do nothing. He is the power and the light. To Him we must turn when in trouble or when we have reached a state of indifference, and it is only through Him that we can hope to attain the salvation of our own souls and those of others.

"God said come and let us reason together, showing that His demands were reasonable and His grace sufficient. No man is prepared to go about the Master's work unless he has first come into touch with the Lord through the Holy Spirit. The world needs the Lord worse than the Lord needs the world and it is only His great love and pity that has made Him bear with us so long.

"The condition of men is awful. I refer, of course, to their souls. They are dying, literally dying, with the disease of sin, and there is a consequent need for Christian workers in every field. We want godly workers, men who are not afraid of the devil and his works, men who will grapple with the evils and aided by the grace of God stamp them out of existence.

"Men are afraid of becoming consecrated workers because they fear that they will become objects of ridicule among their friends, or rather among the men they supposed were friends. True friends will not ridicule a man for becoming a worker for Christ, but so many will. I will never forget the circumstances connected with my conversion.

Do Not Fear the Scoffer.

"I had been just like the rest of men. So engrossed with my business that I did not have time, or thought I had not time, to even listen to a word from a worker. I would walk around the block to keep out of the way of a minister, not because I did not like them, but because I did not have time to be worried.

"I would probably have listened to a man if he had come into my office and spoken to me of my soul, but none came. I said with the rest of them in reference to religion: 'Oh, there's nothing in it. There is this life and then nothing. Men are put in coffins and that is the end of them.'

"This was twenty years ago and then one day the Lord came to save my soul and I stood by a little coffin in the cemetery and watched the child I have loved even more than I thought laid tenderly to rest under the autumn leaves. And as I left the cemetery I felt that something was missing out of my life and my conversion really dated from that moment.

"For seven months I watered that little grave with my tears and then one day as I was leaving the cemetery—it was one of those cold winter days, the snow was on the ground and the wind was whistling through the trees, it seemed to me that I heard a voice off in the distance crying, and I knew that it was Christ I wanted.

"In all the acquaintances I had there was one man I feared. He was a physician. We had known each other for years and I was afraid that when he heard that I had become a Christian worker he would scoff, and I could even imagine the look he would give me out the corner of his eyes.

"Finally I decided that if he would scoff he was not the friend for me to retain, and as soon as I reached this decision all my fear left me. Some time after he came in my office and I told him of how he had nearly been the cause of my rejecting Christ after I had been converted and he was so overcome that he could not speak, but only pressed my hand as the tears rolled down his face. So it was the devil trying to frighten me after all and this man never did scoff, although others did.

"Prayer and faith are everything. Just accept the Lord. That is all He asks. It is not so much the sins of stealing, or cursing, or lying, or any other that condemn men. It is the fact that when committing these sins and after they are committed the Lord is rejected. It is for this men are damned. Give your heart to God.

Americans Like a Good Thing

and they have it in

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE.

The Choicest Whiskey for Club, Family and Medicinal Use.

For prices, etc., address W. A. Kimberly, Atlanta.
For sale by R. M. Rose Co., Potts-Thompson Liquor Co., Atlanta, and all retail dealers.

EMEL JAY

SAYS—

In the Journal, February 12—that "she knows a woman who cooks two meals a day on a

GAS STOVE

for herself, husband and child at a cost for gas of $1.00 per month."

A Full-sized Gas Stove Connected Ready For Use For $10.00.

Atlanta Gas Light Co.

BROAD AND ALABAMA STREETS.

Not now if you are not ready, but think over it and pray over it."

At the First Methodist.

Mr. Crittenton conducted a revival service at the First Methodist church last night. His audience was a large and representative one and the impression made upon them by the earnest discourse of the evangelist was magnetic and wonderful. Every one in the hall was deeply moved and many were moved to tears as Mr. Crittenton spoke of his personal experiences with men and women who had forsaken the teachings of their childhood and wandered into the paths of vice and crime.

He took as a text for his remarks the words of the Psalmist, "I have thought on my ways." His address was particularly directed to young men and he appealed to them almost wholly through his vivid experiences with sinners and his subsequent repentance. He told many instances of young men being brought to Christ by the power of prayer.

After a fervent and touching prayer Mr. Crittenton asked those who were ready to accept the teachings of Christ to come forward, and a large number of his hearers responded to the invitation.

Will Entertain Mr. Crittenton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Peel will hold a reception for Mr. Crittenton this afternoon at their residence, 469 Peachtree street. The reception commences at 5 o'clock and many invitations have been issued.

Malt-Nutrine

is especially helpful during the convalescence of fever patients. It builds flesh, gives strength and appetite. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

TO ESTABLISH LAW LIBRARY

Movement Started To Have One for Members of the Bar.

WILL BE A LARGE INSTITUTION

To Contain the Decisions of the Court of Last Resort of Each State in the Union.

A movement has been started to establish in Atlanta a law library for the benefit of the members of the bar. The undertaking has met with much favor and it is likely to prove a success. The object is to have a library containing the standard and recognized works on legal subjects and especially to have a complete collection of the reports of every state in the union and of the United States supreme court and the courts of appeal, with proper digests that will give ready and reliable reference.

Mr. Julius Brown has started a petition to be circulated among the lawyers of the city and find out how many favor such an institution and are ready to aid in its establishment. A number have signed the petition and it is probable that the library will be bought.

It will be organized as a stock company and the stock will be sold to any who wish to buy. After sufficient is sold to commence the purchase of books this will be done. The members of the bar will be allowed the use of the library upon the payment of a fee, which will be either monthly or yearly. Not until a lawyer becomes a member of the library will he be allowed the use of the books. He can take the books out of the library to his office, where he can study up his cases; take them to the courthouse and read the decision applicable to his case to the court, and when he has finished with the books, can return them to the library.

No library in the city now contains the reports of all the states of the union, and one with them all in it would be of great value. The American Digest recently compiled refers to the decisions of the supreme court of every state and any law point involved in a case can be quickly elucidated by the use of the reference books and the state reports.

It is thought that the library will prove a success, as the membership fee will be small. Every member of the bar of Atlanta will probably join. The books will be placed in some large building in the city under the care of a librarian and conducted on the plan of every library. The new rule recently inaugurated by the state library does not allow an attorney to take any book out of the library and they are very greatly in demand.

BURGLAR ROBBED AN ALDERMAN

A Burglar Nabbed in a House Belonging to Alderman Mitchell.

A burglar broke into a house in the rear of the dwelling of Alderman I. S. Mitchell Saturday night and was in the act of carrying off a lot of plunder when he was discovered. A messenger was dispatched for a policeman and Call Officer McCurdy responded. The officer was just in time to nab the thief.

The burglar was a negro and gave his name as John Harrington.

He said at the police barracks that if he had known the house belonged to an alderman he would not have gone into it.



Our Windows Look Spring-like, our store likewise. Are you still wearing your winter suit? It's pleasant to get out of stuffy clothes.

We're ready for the man or boy who wants a good Spring Suit or Pants for little money, and also for the one who wants the best that money can buy.

Men's Suits, $7.50 to $20.
Men's Pants, $1.75 to $7.50.
Boys' Suits, $2 to $5.
Boys' Pants, 25c to $1.50.

Spring Hats! Oh, yes; all the new shapes; Furnishings, too.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
3 WHITEHALL ST.

THE GRAND

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 11.

N. C. GOODWIN

. . ASSISTED BY . .

Miss Maxine Elliot

IN HIS LATEST SUCCESS,

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Sale opens Wednesday at 9. 'Phone 1079. apr 4 tf

KRANICH & BACH
BROWN & SIMPSON PIANOS

We have many slightly used Upright Pianos at prices from $125 to $196. We invite comparison and requests for catalogues.

McARTHUR & SONS,
123 NORTH PRYOR ST.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of an order granted by the court of ordinary of Fulton county, will be sold on the first Tuesday in April, 1898, before the courthouse door of Fulton county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property belonging to the estate of Ellen B. Drake, deceased, to-wit:

1. All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot forty-six (46) of the fourteenth (14th) district of Fulton county, commencing at a point on the west side of South Boulevard one hundred and seven (107) feet north of the northwest corner of Edgewood avenue and Boulevard, running thence north along the west side of said Boulevard fifty-four (54) feet, thence west one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet, thence south fifty-four (54) feet, thence east one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet to beginning point on Boulevard.

2. All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot one hundred and eight (108) of the fourteenth (14th) district of Fulton county, commencing on the south side of Ella street one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet, more or less, west of the southwest corner of Ella and Leonard streets at the northeast corner of Emma J. Culver's lot, and running thence south along the east line of said Emma J. Culver's lot two hundred and forty-three and one-half (243½) feet to Chapel street, thence along Chapel street about two hundred and seventy-eight (278) feet to Leonard street to the corner of Leonard and Ella streets, thence along Ella street one hundred and ninety-five 195) feet, more or less, to point of beginning, said lots or parcels of land being more particularly described as lots numbers two (2), three (3), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), one (1) and twenty (20), according to map and survey made by Max Corput in his sub-division of the barracks.

3. That tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot one hundred and eight (108) in the fourteenth (14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and more particularly described as follows: Bounded on the north by Leonard street, on the south by Phelps street, on the east by Culver street and on the west by Henry street, being two hundred (200) feet, more or less.

Terms: Cash.

GEORGE M. HOPE, Administrator of the estate of Ellen B. Drake, deceased. mch-14-3t-mon

N. B.—

In future all cut glass sold by me will be marked with my name. Glass not so marked is not from my establishment. This is done to protect my trade, as the market is full of glass of cheap manufacture, and frequently this glass is brought to me to exchange, being represented as coming from my store. I only carry the finest quality and choicest patterns, and my glass has a distinct individuality, and when a piece is marked with my name you may be assured it is first quality. It has been my practice and my desire to furnish to my trade only goods of quality and merit. In the end the best is always cheapest. Charles W. Crankshaw.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc., cured by

ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, or POWDER

Paris. J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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EQUITABLE BUILDING.

How Luck Struck Him.

From The Chicago News.

Block—I had great luck at the races today.

Morgan—Picked a winner, eh?

Block—No; but when I reached the track I found I'd left all my money at home in my other trousers.

Morgan—That's your idea of luck, is it?

Block—Yes; and the best part of it was I didn't know a soul there and couldn't borrow a cent.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street. apr3-tf

MUSE'S NEWS.

VOL. IV. ATLANTA, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1898. NO. 165

Easter Styles

"Boys superior made Clothing"

There is not a more select, richer stock of genteel custom-tailored clothing in this country for the boy than the one we are now showing—we know what the leading New York houses are showing. Our prices are much more reasonable than those quoted in New York for prevailing styles in reliable qualities similar to ours. We have lowest prices—and always have had—on dependable qualities.

Easter Styles.

Our exhibit of Spring styles is now ready and we are proud of it—the designs are dressy and rich looking—the qualities and fabrics, principally exclusive with us, are as we want them for best appearance and excellent wear—the prices are just right and absolutely satisfactory to the most economical buyers.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,

38 Whitehall Street.

Grand Opening! Bicycle Races!

.....COLISEUM.....

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 4

EATON, MERTENS,
WALTHOUR, WINESETT

AND OTHERS WILL COMPETE

TWELVE EVENTS.

ADMISSION - - - - - 25 CENTS

The entries to date are: Bob Walthour, Jay Eaton, M. A. Elliott, Burt Repine, A. C. Mertens, Eli Whinnett, Carroll Jack, A. W. Grace, Bob Jackson, Ben Praetenwriter, W. G. Critchlow, Gus Brown, O. L. Freeman, A. D. Henderson, Kendall Speer, John Chapman.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's **Business College** ATLANTA, GA.

The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $50.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough shorthand Dept'n in America. 4000 graduates. Cat. free.

A Good.. Position Is secured by every graduate of the Atlanta Business College, Whitehall street. Call or write for full information. No failures at this College.

Wedding Presents in Painted China and Lessons in China Painting.

WM. LYCETT, 83½ WHITEHALL ST.

Write for Prices of Art Material.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

B. R. Padgett. H. I. Padgett.
B. R. PADGETT & SON,
Plans and estimates furnished for buildings of every description; 16 years in Atlanta.
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HAMMOND, SKEEN & LANGLEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Offices—414-415 English-American Loan and Trust Company building.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
532-540 Equitable. Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

SPENCER R. ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Room 408 Equitable building.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell,
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

Mrs. Fannie M. White vs. Charles E. Bothwell. No. 5,351. Fulton Superior Court. Rule Nisi.

It appearing to the court by the petition and amended petition of Mrs. Fannie M. White, that Charles E. Bothwell, defendant, is now a non-resident of the state of Georgia, and who cannot be found in the county of Fulton, and whose residence is unknown, did, on February 10, 1893, execute and deliver to said Mrs. Fannie M. White a mortgage on a tract of land lying and being in said county, described as follows: Land lot fifty-six (56) of the fourteenth (14th) district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, known as lots Nos. 52 and 54 of the Campbell Wallace, Jr., subdivision, as per plat in Fulton county records, book of deeds C3, page 632, more definitely described as follows: Beginning at a point fifty feet east of the southeast corner of Murry street and Bishee avenue, and running south 150 feet, thence east 100 feet, thence north 150 feet, thence west 100 feet to beginning point.

For the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note for the sum of $900, made by the said Charles E. Bothwell on February 10, 1893, and payable to Mrs. Fannie M. White on the 10th day of February, 1896, with interest from date at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, which note, as specified in said petition, the said Charles E. Bothwell refuses to pay.

It is therefore ordered that the said Charles E. Bothwell pay into this court on or before the next term thereof, said term to be held first Monday in September, 1898, the principal and interest due on note and the costs of this suit, or in default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

And it is further ordered that this rule be published in a newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements are published in said county twice a month for two months, as by law provided.

This rule nisi being passed in lieu of the order granted November 12, 1897, which was not served as required by law.

This 14th day of March 1898.

J. H. LUMPKIN
Judge S. C. A. C.

apr4 19 may16 21.

Pay your city tax now and save discount.
E. T. PAYNE, C. T. C.

Administrator's Sale

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the March term, 1898, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in April, 1898, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property of Martha E. Harper, deceased, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Ga., and in land lot 85 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, known in the plat of the Hightower property by W. B. Bass as lot No. (2) two, fronting on Windsor street, beginning at the southeast corner of H. Franklin's lot and running southeast along Windsor street seventy-seven (77) feet, more or less, to a stake; thence southwest two hundred (200) feet, more or less, to a ten-foot alley; thence north along said alley seventy-seven (77) feet, more or less, to a stake; thence northeast two hundred (200) feet to the beginning point, known as No. 69 Windsor street. Terms cash.

F. A. QUILLIAN,
Administrator de bonis non of Martha E. Harper. mar 12-4t

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Congress.

I hereby announce my candidacy to represent the people of the fifth congressional district in the fifty-sixth congress on the Chicago platform. I promise if elected to give attention to every matter pertaining to their interests in a business-like way. I refer the people of this district, in which I have lived for thirty-eight years, to my public and private record in forwarding the interests of those whom I have represented. Yours to command.

CHARLES I. BRANAN.

For House of Representatives.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election as a representative of Fulton county in the legislature, subject to the democratic primary, April 21st.

CLARENCE KNOWLES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the house of representatives, subject to primary to be held on April 21st.

J. H. BOOZER.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate to represent Fulton county in the next session of the legislature of this state, subject to the democratic primary April 21st.

MORRIS BRANDON.

I am a candidate for representative from Fulton county, subject to the democratic primary of April 21st, and will gratefully appreciate the votes of my friends and the public.

ED M. DURANT.

I announce myself as a candidate for representative from Fulton county, subject to the primary to be held April 21st.

JOHN M. SLATON.

For County Commissioner.

I am a candidate for re-election as county commissioner, subject to primary April 21st.

FORREST ADAIR.

I announce myself as a candidate for county commissioner, subject to the democratic primary April 21st. If elected, will serve the people of the county to my best ability. My efforts will be in the direction of lower taxation by an economical and business-like administration of the county affairs.

W. C. SANDERS.

For County Commissioner—Walter R. Brown is announced as a candidate for re-election for county commissioner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner for Fulton county, subject to the action of the democratic executive committee. The law requires one of the commissioners to be elected from the county, whose residence is outside of any corporate town. This is the place for which I am a candidate, and most respectfully ask the support of the voters of the entire county. B. F. WALKER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of county commissioner from the city subject to the primary on April 21st. I respectfully ask the public to support me and promise faithful service if elected. EDWARD C. PETERS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for county commissioner from the country, subject to the democratic primary to be held April 21st, next.

I favor as low a rate of taxation as the needs of the county will permit, and the exercise of economical and business methods in the administration of the county's affairs. CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON.

TO the Voters of Fulton County—I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner from the city subject to the democratic primary.

If elected, I pledge myself to the decrease of taxes to the lowest point possible consistent with good government, the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the people's money and an equitable distribution of public road work. Respectfully,

H. MOZLEY.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of county treasurer of Fulton county, subject to the democratic primary. If elected will give my entire attention to the affairs of the office and conduct it in a business-like and careful manner.

GEO. J. DALLAS.

I am a candidate for re-election to the office of county treasurer. My friends will please kindly nominate me for the office at the democratic primary.

C. M. PAYNE.

As heretofore announced, I am a candidate for county treasurer and will greatly appreciate the votes of Fulton's democracy at primary, April 21st. The time is short, preventing me from seeing every voter, but shall be in the race to the finish. (D. V.)

MARK W. JOHNSON.

For Clerk Superior Court.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for clerk of the superior court of Fulton county, subject to the democratic primary of April 21, 1898.

G. H. TANNER.

For City Marshal.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of city marshal, subject to the city democratic primary.

If elected, my entire time and attention will be given to serving the public to their entire satisfaction. Very respectfully,

J. J. TOLBERT.
T. J. HOWELL, Deputy.

CORONER.

To the Voters of Fulton County—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for coroner, subject to democratic primary April 21st.

BOB BRUCE.

saint raphael wine,

the best and purest of french tonics.

a dessert wine of exquisite flavor,

endorsed by physicians throughout the u. s.

bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b."

distributors, atlanta.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

Kodaks For Rent.

Films and plates developed and finished for the amateur. Retouching and finishing for the trade. J. B. McCLEERY, 414 Norcross Building. Atlanta.

$200 Reward

$200 reward will be paid for arrest and delivery to any safe jail in the United States of

JOHN WATTS,

of Cochran, Ga., for the murder of J. W. Parks, Frazier, Ga. Money in hands of Cochran Banking Company. He is about five feet eight inches tall; dark complexion, small mouth and smooth face; weighs about 135 pounds; age about twenty-eight or thirty years. (Signed.)
PARK & LUCKIE, Cochran, Ga.

Hotel Majestic,

NEW YORK.

Central Park West and 72d to 71st St

The Elite Hotel of America. One of the largest and finest, best located, thoroughly lighted and ventilated hotels, with a cuisine of highest order. American and European Plan. Ainslie & Webster.

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Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

NowOpen for the Season of1898

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And Only Twenty Minutes Ride from Chattanooga.

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And Every Class of Pine and Hard Wood. . . .

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Three Hundred.

The Tennessee Sale Agency will sell three hundred fine horses at auction, on April 6th, 7th and 8th, at Columbia, Tennessee.

They have elegant matched pairs, drivers, saddle and combined animals ready for business.

Don't fail to attend if you need a horse for any purpose.

For catalogues address,
JNO. P. McGAW, Jr.,
Secretary.

Pay your city tax now and save discount.
E. T. PAYNE, C. T. C.
apr2 5t

POST B INDORSES PRESIDENT SMITH

Delegates Are Instructed To Support Him for Re-Election.

MEETING SATURDAY NIGHT

Atlanta Delegation To Go in a Special Vestibule Train Over Southern.

NO COST TO DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES

Their Expenses Will Be Paid with the Money Raised at Entertainment To Be Given April 16th.

POST B of the Travelers' Protective Association held an enthusiastic meeting Saturday night at the Kimball house and, among other things, adopted a set of resolutions pledging President E. E. Smith their support for his re-election to the office of president of the Georgia division.

The meeting was presided over by First Vice President George C. Zimmer, in the absence of President J. E. Maddox, and was one of the largest meetings held by the post in some time.

The matter of transportation for the delegates and alternates to Savannah when they go to attend the state convention was fully discussed. The expenses of both the delegates and alternates will be paid by the post. The entertainment to be given at the Grand opera house April 16th, for the purpose of raising funds with which to defray the expenses of the delegates and alternates to the state convention, was reported on by joint committees and the full programme read.

The resolutions by Mr. Zimmer pledging the support of the delegates to President E. E. Smith were unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Mr. Smith was elected president of the Georgia division at the last annual convention, which was held in Atlanta. Although he has held the office for only one year he has made that year the most successful in the history of the division and under his management the membership of the division has increased over 250. He has taken great pride and interest in Travelers' Protective Association affairs and has given a share of his time and attention to the business of the division.

The resolutions referring to the matter are as follows:

"Resolved first, That the position of president of the Georgia division Travelers' Protective Association is one of dignity and honor; that it should be so considered by every member of the association and by every delegate to the state convention, and that the sole purpose to be had in filling this office or any other office in the gift of the Georgia division is the good of the division, the promotion of its interest and the protection of the rights and benefits of every member of the division, from the lowest to the highest.

"Second, That the man best qualified, or who has served and can serve the division to the best advantage, ought to be elected to the position.

Third, That the fitness of Mr. E. E. Smith has been manifested by his past year's services as president of the Georgia division; that under his able administration the division has had its most prosperous year; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the delegates from Post B to the state convention, assembled in Savannah April 20th to 23d, be instructed by the unanimous vote of our post to cast their ballots for Mr. E. E. Smith to succeed himself as president of Georgia division, Travelers' Protective Association."

Will Go on a Vestibuled Special.

It was decided last night that the delegates and alternates and Travelers' Protective Association members from Atlanta who go to the state convention will go on a special vestibuled train over the Southern railway, which will leave Atlanta April 19th.

The train will be known as the Atlanta T. P. A. Special, and the whole Atlanta aggregation will go on it. Arrangements have been completed and the cars will be sent here from Washington for the occasion.

The full programme for the entertainment to be given April 16th at the Grand opera house for the purpose of raising funds with which to defray the expenses of the delegates and alternates was reported Saturday night by a committee.

Following is the complete programme:

Piano solo, "En Route," Godard—Professor I. M. Meyer.

Dialect recitation, selected—Rev. A. W. Bealer.

Soprano solo, selected—Mrs. Julia Manning Holmes.

Harp solo, "Fantaise," Godefroid—Miss Frances Hughes.

Impersonation, "Foreigners at the Fair"—Mr. G. LeForest Wood.

T. P. A. Quartet—Messrs. A. S. Hester, E. V. Everett, John L. Richmond and Percy Putnam.

Barytone solo, selected—Mr. Edward Barnes.

Comic recitation, "Something"—Mr. E. L. Brown.

Mezzo soprano solo, selected—Mrs. Harry M. Owsley.

Recitation, "Biddie's Trials with the Yankees—Mrs. Vance Hunter.

Harp solo, "Il Trovatore"—Miss Frances Hughes.

T. P. A. Quartet—Messrs. A. S. Hester, E. V. Everett, John L. Richmond and Percy Putnam.

TO TEACH CORRECT HISTORY.

Society Formed To Perpetuate Memory of Confederate Soldiers—The Julia Jackson Society.

A society for the perpetuation of the memory of the soldiers who fought in the confederate army has been organized in Atlanta.

It will be known as the Julia Jackson Society, and the charter members are Mrs. E. P. McDowell Wolffe, Mrs. Annie Sykes Rice and Mrs. C. H. Plane. These ladies propose to join in a patriotic endeavor to preserve the relics of the late war and to have the children of the south taught the nature of the struggle, and as far as possible to have the knowledge gained from histories and other sources accurate.

A charter has been asked for, and the members wish to be incorporated for a period of twenty years, and have all the privileges and immunities which are given to any other incorporated body. The charter explicitly states the object of the society. It says:

"The object of this society and incorporation is not for any pecuniary gain or advantage to its members, but its purposes and objects shall be of a patriotic nature, namely, for the purpose of bringing about and fostering a true spirit of loyalty to and appreciation of the patriotic valor of the confederate heroes who served their country during the war between the states. The further objects of this society shall be the training and instruction of children in the truths underlying and connected with the cause of the confederacy, and in forming an organization and organizations for the purpose of systematic study and establishment of these truths, and in doing all things toward keeping alive in history and in the hearts of the southern people, and especially among the young people of the south, a lofty appreciation, love and loyalty toward those truths, and valorous men and heroic women who championed the 'lost cause.' It shall be one of the duties and objects of the society to join in and take part in all memorial ceremonies in honor of the confederate dead. It shall be a further duty and purpose of the society to guard with care historical publications, to the end that full justice may be done the heroism and patriotism of confederate leaders and soldiers. A further aim of the society shall be the preservation of all relics of a nature tending to preserve in sacred memory the hardships and glories of the soldiers of the confederacy; and in order to fully carry out the above objects, not only in a strict but in a liberal sense, full and complete powers are requested."

A NEW INVENTION LONG LOOKED FOR

Railway Experts Interested in an Automatic Air and Steam Coupler.

IN USE ON WEST POINT ROAD

It Saves Time and Money and Is Safer for Employees.

IT UNCOUPLES AUTOMATICALLY, TOO

Railway Systems Have To Spend Large Sums Every Month for Renewals of Air Brake Hose.

The successful automatic coupler for air brakes for which the railway world has been looking more than fifteen years, and which ingenious minds have worked on ever since George Westinghouse invented the airbrake, at last appears to have been found and is today demonstrating its practicability and usefulness on a prominent southern railway.

The automatic air and steam coupler is a device to couple automatically the air and steam hose connections on passenger cars or the air hose on freight cars. It has been demonstrated by long experiments to be what it purports to be. It is absolutely automatic and couples perfectly the air and steam attachments. If the cars couple, the attachment couples and if the car coupling breaks, the air coupler opens without injury to the attachment or the hose.

No one has to touch this coupler. When the cars come together the air, signal and steam hose all couple instantly and perfectly. There is no screwing together by hand or adjusting. There is no leak and when it is desired to uncouple, the ordinary car coupling being released, the cars pull apart and the device is not strained in the least.

There is no exaggeration about this statement. The proof of it is to be seen every day in Atlanta's union passenger station on the West Point passenger trains.

Similar couplings have been used on the Wabash railway on one of its trains running out of St. Louis for several years, and these, too, have given thorough satisfaction and effected a great saving of expense in addition to the protection afforded employees against accident.

On a large railway system the cost of new hose for airbrakes, signals and steam hose aggregate thousands of dollars per month. Whenever a draw bar pulls out or a coupler is broken or a train parted from any cause the air hose is destroyed or damaged. The life of air hose is short from constant chafing and wear and being easily removed, the losses in interchange are frequent.

With the immense increase in equipment of freight cars with air, under the requirements of the interstate commerce act, the expense of maintenance of air hose has become an important item in railway ecoromics. With the automatic coupling there is practically no wear and no loss of hose couplings.

Without attempting to go into a detailed explanation of the mechanical design, it may be said, that the attachment is fitted underneath the car coupler, of whatever make. As the cars come together a tongue on each attachment catches the other, a spring is forced open, two heads with parallel surfaces containing the orifices leading to the air and steam pipes come together and are held by a head and slot, under pressure of a stiff spring, a perfect adjustment is made and the air, signal and steam connections are completely coupled. There are no complicated parts, nothing to get out of order, nothing to wear and no strain on any part to cause a break.

The merits of the device are that it requires no attention from trainmen, saves time in coupling, removes an element of danger from the work of the employee, and last but most important of all, in an economic sense, saves money by practically dispensing with the use of hose.

If the cars break apart the air uncouples, without breaking any part of the attachment. If for any reason the air couples and the cars do not, the air device suffers nothing when the cars pull apart and it will couple again when the cars come together. It makes no difference what kind of an M. C. B. coupler is attached to the cars, the air coupler is self-adjusting and always comes squarely together. Placed with mechanical precision under the car coupler the impact is borne by the buffers above and the air attachment below gets only sufficient contact to make a coupling. No wear is apparent in the couplers which have been in use a year or more.

Experts who have examined the coupler pronounce it a practical and unqualified success.

Mr. H. H. Westinghouse, of Pittsburg, came down to Atlanta last week to personally inspect the workings of this device and the fact has leaked out that the Westinghouse company has a very large interest in the patents and will soon commence the general manufacture and introduction of the device.

The experiments which have been so quietly conducted on trains running in and out of Atlanta for the past year assume unexpected importance in view of the large interests which are behind them.

CHIEF MANLY AT WORK AGAIN.

He Is Improved in Health—Praise for the Captains.

Chief Manly, who has been resting from the arduous duties of his office for two or three weeks, will be at his desk again this morning.

Some weeks ago Chief Manly felt himself greatly in need of rest and quiet, and he secured a leave of absence from the police board. Some of the time he spent at a sanitarium in the city. He will return to his office much refreshed and rested. During his absence his office has been ably filled by Captain John C. Joiner, who has performed the duties of the position with market credit and ability.

Captains Henry Jennings and John Thompson remained each twelve hours a day on duty during Chief Manly's absence. This was done to fill the vacancy created by the temporary promotion of Captain Joiner.

To All Epworth Leaguers.

The Central of Georgia Railway Company having been selected by the Atlanta union of Epworth Leaguers as the official route from Atlanta to Macon, will run special train for the accommodation of leaguers and friends, leaving Atlanta at 3 p. m. Thursday, April 7th, arriving at Macon at 5:20 p. m. This train will be decorated with the league colors and will have chapel car attached. The leaguers will have song service on board train. Train will stop at Jonesboro, Griffin, Barnesville and Forsyth to take on leaguers. Convention will be in session April 7th to 10th. Tickets will be on sale April 6th and 7th, limited until the 11th, returning, and will be open to the public. The rate will be one fare for the round trip fom all points in Geogia. Tickets will be good on any regular train as well as the Epworth League special. In addition to this special train we have trains leaving Atlanta at 7:20 a. m., arriving Macon at 11:10 a. m.; 4:05, arriving Macon at 7:20 p. m., and 7:50 p. m., arriving Macon at 11:10 p. m.

For further information, etc., apply to Sam B. Webb, traveling passenger agent; James Freeman, city ticket and passenger agent, 16 Wall street, Atlanta; Albert Howell, union ticket agent, Atlanta, Ga.
apr 3-5t

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Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

ADVERTISED LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice week ending April 2, 1898. Persons calling will please say advertised and give date. One cent must be paid on each advertised letter.

Male List.

A—D E Allen, col; Willis Amey.

B—Claud D Boring, 41 Houston; Bert Blackwell, Fred Barry, 400 Kimball; Augustus Brooks, Neal Basset, W W Burke.

C—W Cooper, B H Campbell, E H Corley, 21 Orme st; W H Culberson, Thos Carter, R arter, Dr G T Cole, Frank Core, col, 39 Clark st.

D—A S Duvall, Wm Doyle, 305 E Hunter; Monroe Dixson, 11 Broad.

E—Emil Henrich Engel, W S Elmey, 1316 Second st; Marion Epps.

F—Fred B Forbes,.

G—W H Graham, Wm Gee, 43 Walton.

H—G R Howder, 177 Bourn st; D B Houston, J D Harrison, Jno Heckman, P R Hogue, Jas H Harrison.

J—Jno Johnson, col; W Johnson & Co; Joe Jackson, 61 Love st; J B Jordan, John Johnson.

K—Hone Knight, 18 Warren st.

L—R H Lester, T J Lord, South 5th st; Geo F Loper.

M—Eugene Munson, B S McKnight, Levert Mathews, W D Mims, W Y Meddowcroft, J N Moore.

N—Byron W Noyes, Willie Nury's, 789 Piedmont.

O—Robert Oliver.

P—J M Parker, care Fulton Cotton Mills; W E Parry, 1014 Fifth ave; T K Pale.

R—Scott Roberson, col; Jno D Romine, Geo P Roberts, Frank Ramsy, E D Ranson, James A Rush, C R Robertson.

S—R M Shannon, Tonie Sanford, Fulton Mills 2; W W Smith, D T Scoggins, John Sorrels, R A Sams, W P Southern, 183 Cole; J H Stanley, Jett and Lindsey st; Harry Scoggins, Geo W Southwick, Rev G G Sydnor, H F Sawyer & Co, 49 Blucker st; F P Shellhorn, Rev E F Scarborough.

T—R C Terry, Zack Turner, Rev Arthur Vell, Morion Van Horn.

W—Samuel J Whyte, care Jas L Johnson, 2; Charley Williams, J M Wise, J Henry West, 94 Chapel; L E Wilson, T C Weyefoth & Co, 153 So Water st.

Female List.

A—Miss Ada Asbury, 19 Pratt st; Mary E Allen, col; Miss Aggie Andrews.

B—Mrs S Cecil Bryant, 56 Jefferson; Mrs W L Bordett, Mrs Sarah Branch, Mrs Sallie Bradfield, 55 Freeman; Mrs R L Blakeley, Mrs Lucy W Bell, Miss Mary Bates, 711 6th st; Mrs Julia A Bailey, Mangum st; Mrs Lula Bourn, 167 Nelson; Miss Sadie Bowden, Spellman Sem.

C—Miss Mary Clemons, Mary Coks.

D—Mrs Jesse T Drugle.

F—Mrs Eliza George, Katie Griggs, Mrs A G Gibbs, 66 Cane st.

H—Miss Maggie Hamilton, Mrs Minnie Henry, Miss Julia Harles, 22 Green st; Miss Sallie Harse, Mrs Wm Hardon.

J—Mrs R A Jones, 9 Ezzard.

L—Miss Elizabeth Lanard, Miss Rosa Lee, 532 Whitehall; Mrs Mollie Landrum, 285 Ivy; Miss D B Lattimore, 22 Castleberry, 2½ Miss Lizzie Louis, Mrs Jessie T Landford, 42 Walton; Eleanor V Lancaster.

M—Miss Mattie Malone, Mrs L C Martin, Edith McQurter, Miss Emma Mapp, 158 Luckie; Miss J P Moor, Mrs Rosey Mirty.

N—Miss M E Norton, 30 Peachtree.

P—Julia Pritchet, Miss Margret Pinston, Mrs M E Parker, 5 Ezzer st; Willie Patterson.

R—Mrs Norma Raley, 13 Chestnut; Miss Martha Rayland, 48 Edgewood; Miss Francis Rutledge, Miss Janie Robinson, 3 Mitchell st; Lucy Raeford, 276 Whitehall.

S—Ella Shackliford, 125 Loyd; Miss Winnie Smith, 133 Greensferry ave; Lucy May Smith.

T—Miss Sallie Thompson, 325 Courtland; Miss Hattie Toliver, Mrs Irene Thomas, 286 Fraser; Miss Catherine Thomas, Miss Annie Tornneas.

W—Miss Willie White, Butler st; Bessie Williams, Miss Charlott Anne Winn, Mrs Prury Windlog, Miss Alice Wingate, 2; Miss Annie B Washington, 160 Ptree; Miss Warner, Miss Jullie Warde, 11 Piedmont ave; Miss Maggie Williams, Missz Lizzie Walker, 641 Pulliam.

Y—Martha Young.

Miscellaneous.

Atlanta Dispensary Co, 25½ Ala st; Cotton Bleachery, King Sign Co, Morris & Newberger, Retail Merchants' Protective Ag'cy, 3; Southern Home, Union Publishing Co.

To insure prompt delivery have your mail addressed to street and number.
W. H. SMYTH, P. M.
C. K. MADDOX Superintendent.

Smallpox in Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, S. C., April 3.—(Special.)—Tonight a committee of five leading physicians appointed by the board of health to settle the question as to whether there was smallpox in the city reported that after examining a great many cases that had been reported as chickenpox, they pronounced all to be genuine smallpox. The disease is in a number of towns in the upper part of the state, where the state board of health has taken charge, in some instances finding it very difficult to enforce regulations.

Ladies take Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters generally when they feel low spirited. It brightens them up.

APRIL 21ST.

Dr. H. Mozley for
County Commissioner
(From the City).

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Peachtree Street—We have two of the cheapest homes ever offered on the street and if you will see us about them and see them you will say so; one is a beauty.

$2,000—Property renting now for $23 per month; white tenants; good location.

$2,750—60x202, near in on Houston street, on which is 4-room house and 3 2-room houses, renting for $26 per month.

$4,500—Beautiful Capitol avenue home, large lot, east front. This side of Georgia avenue.

$3,500—70 acres and 7-room house, fronting Georgia railroad, below Decatur. Cheap. Money to loan, no delay, 5½, 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Come get it.

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MODERN 7-R. H., between Peachtrees, on North avenue, for $4,250.

FORREST AVENUE—Nine-room, 2-story modern home, every convenience, servants' house and stable on corner lot. 53 feet front, both streets paved near Jackson street for just $5,500.

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G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

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No. 91 Decatur street . . . . . $40 per month.
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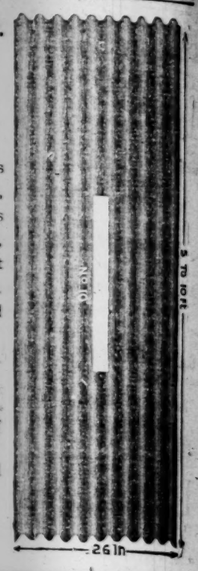
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